The Bombay Chronicle

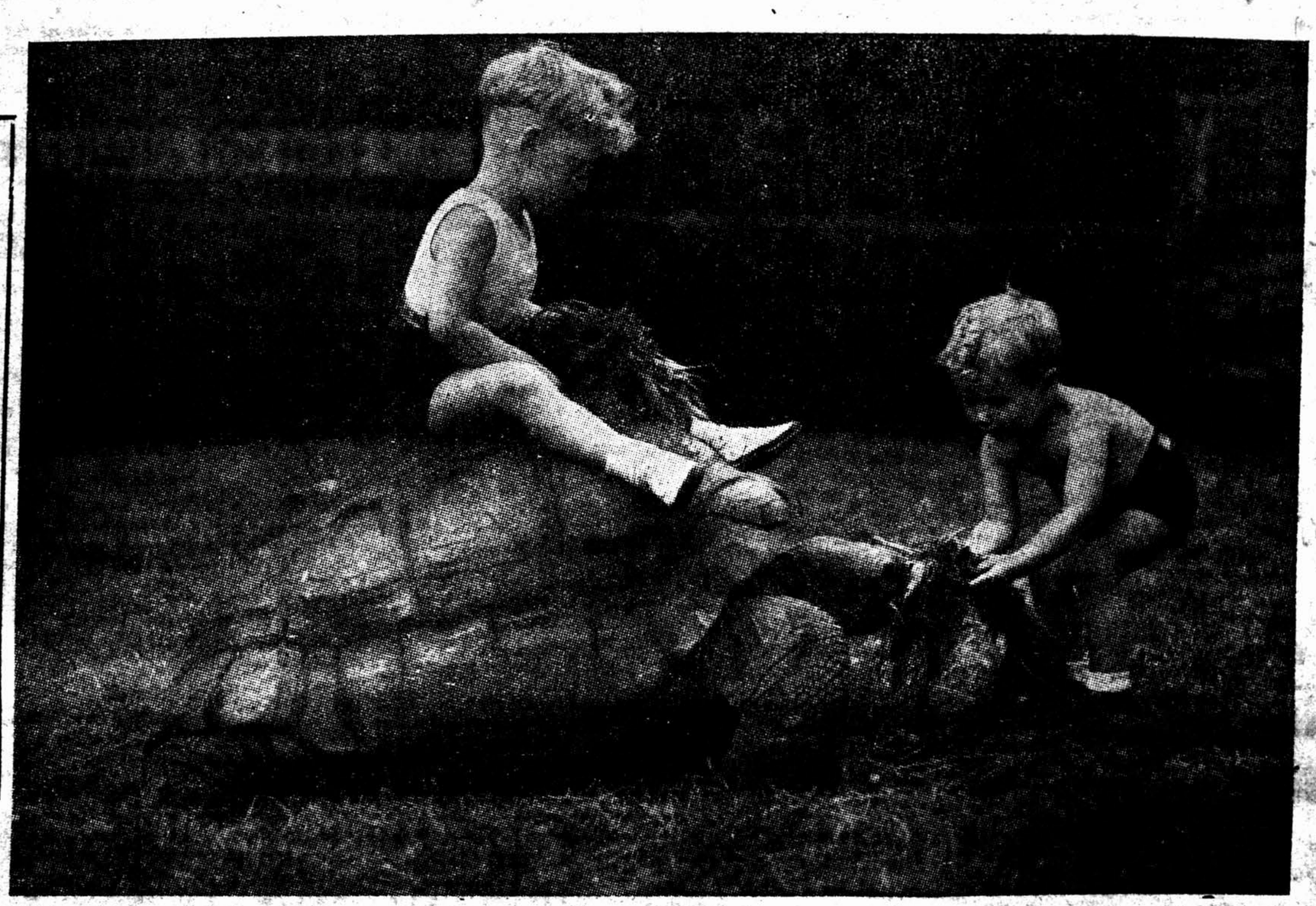
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XII NO. 25 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1953 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | 5 ANNAS In Pakistan

IT'S A GAME OF THREE



Contrast In Age

THE tortoise has long been the favourite of kids; its broad hard shell provides a comfortable seat for a pleasure ride, but they are just four and five year olds as compared to the 250-year old tortoise of the London Zoo. Trying to get him moving with a mouthful of greenery seems to be the idea of this youngster.

Patience, My Dears!

HURRY up sister, why don't you get the focus right? That seems to be the expression on the face of the three little posers, while the budding photographer is making absolutely sure that nothing goes wrong. There's no time even for make-up.

Science Probes Into Sleep

SEE PAGE 5

Shopping In Paris

*

By E. SHERRIL

'Exclusive from the Christian Science Monitor, Boston."

SHOPPING in Paris is much like shopping in the United States. But making a purchase in certain districts of rural France is an art apart, not to be confused with the you-have-it-I-want-it theory of trade prevalent in more hurried regions of the world. The unwritten motto of these small-town French shopkeepers is: "I won't sell it," and of their customers: "I don't want it." This makes for a kind of mutual agreement under which great quantities of goods are exchanged, each partner to the trade admitting that the other has cheated him of his last 'sous.'

Our first contact with this unenthusiastic approach to commerce was in a small village in northern France. We had just arrived, and we needed stationery. Sure enough, on a window half-way up the main street was printed in large white letters: "Marchand de Papier." The sign, we later learned, meant nothing. The fact that a man has set himself up as a paper-merchant, acquired a large supply of merchandise, and hung out a shingle to that effect is no indication that this same man is interested in selling paper. On the contrary, as it turned out, he was simply a devoted paper-fancier. He had founded his shop the way another man might found a bird-sanctuary, as a kind of paper haven, where large quantities of it would be safe from the consumer. He was the last man in town to approach on the subject of buying paper.

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But we, our self-importance bloated by the flattery of a thousand American sales-promoters, flippantly assumed he would be delighted to learn that two new paper users had moved to town. We went at the thing all wrong.

As we pushed open the door to his shop, we released the loud clanging of many bells. The bells hung just over the entrance, and we tried to ease the door silently shut behind us. Not a bit of it, to coming or going it jangled its welcome. We turned around, slightly self-conscious after our ear-splitting entrance. An elderly gentleman sat reading a newspaper behind the counter. He did not so much as glance toward the door. There was a moment's silence, in which the echo of the bells died away. After that introduction, an ordinary greeting seemed anticlimatic. But, as he still said nothing, we ventured, "Bonjour, monsieur."

The old man stolidly turned to page three. We agreed that after a week with those bells we would do the same. The shop was dark and small and there was a deal of paper stacked against the walls. None of the paper was covered, all of it was dusty, and some of it had begun to curl.

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We walked up to the counter and called loudly and all in one breath: "Do you have any light-weight white paper for writing letters, not lined?"

That was where we made our mistake. The rest of the unspoken shopper's rule is: if you enter a store to make a specific purchase, don't at all costs tell them what it is, but keep them guessing.

The old shopkeeper slowly turned his head and stared at us. He evidently did not care for what he saw, for he returned to his paper.

"No." he said.

We began to regret the five-and-ten-cent store.

"What," we asked loudly, "do you have in the way of air-mail stationery?"

He looked up again, again slowly and with infinite patience. "Got no stationery," he said.

This was a bare-faced contradiction of fact; his windows were filled with it. His attention was returning to his newspaper. Just in time we caught him.

"Do you have any unlined paper?"

He stared at us again, gazing deep into our heads as if he expected to find there the answer

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 3)

WEEK-END FUN

'Have you been annoying him?' his father asked.

'N-n-no,' said the boy. 'I was only trying to carve my name on him.'

*

A very tiny and frail-looking man was sitting at a bar one night having his before-supper drink when a very large and slightly intoxicated fellow entered. The big man walked up to the bar, ordered a whiskey on the rocks, then turned to the little fellow and said belligerently:

"Hey, are you a Catholic?"

"No," said the little fellow coldly.

"Well, are you a Methodist?"

"I don't see that it's any of your business, but I'm not a Methodist."

"Well, are you an Episcopalian?"

"Look, I don't want any trouble. All I want is to sit here and finish my drink. Do you mind?"

"Nah," said the big guy, "but are you an Episcopalian?"

"No!"

"Then maybe you're a Quaker?"

"Yes," said the little man, after a pause, "I am a Quaker."

"Aaah!" said the bully. "Well—to heaven with thee!"

*

One of my wife's friends leads a rather busy life. She models during the day, goes to art school at night, and is pursued by so many admirers that she has a hard time getting an hour to herself. In her apartment the other night we listened in on a telephone call from one of the less favoured swains, who asked for a date on Monday.

"I have another date Monday; sorry," said Linda.

"How about Tuesday?"

"Tuesday I have a class."

"Wednesday?"

"Wednesday I have a late job."

"Well, how about Thursday then?"

Linda looked at us despairingly. "Oh well," she said, "make it Monday."

—Frank Clark.

"We'll have to fight like hell, men," said the C. O. in Korea. "We're outnumbered four to one."

A hillbilly soldier who had listened carefully was among the first to get into the fight. Later however, the commanding officer found him lolling comfortably against a tree. Up forward the rifles cracked and the men were still battling furiously.

"What's the idea, Terwilliger?" barked the officer. "Why aren't you fighting?'

"Ah got mah four," replied Terwilliger.

*

A housewife answered her doorbell to find a man taking up a collection for an impoverished widow down the street. Not only was she short of clothes and victuals, he said, but she was about to be thrown out into the bitter cold because she owed four months' rent.

"Well, at least she's lucky to have found such a good Samaritan," philosophized the housewife. "Who are you?".

"I," said the good Samaritan, "am her landlord."

*

St. Paul and Minneapolis have always been great rivals. But back at the time of the 1916 census the competition was at its height. Each city was determined to outdo the other in population. One native of St. Pau came into the city marshal's office and said:

"Marshal, I've come to give myself up. I've just been over to Minneapolis and I got in a fight with a man from over there and killed him."

"Listen, you don't belong here," said the marshal. "Go down to the treasurer's office and collect your bounty!"

*

A rather well-known friend of ours was always complaining to his wife that his fame made it impossible for him to have any privacy. One day his wife got tired of his lament.

"Bill," she turned to him, "you remind me of the boy in the story who got kicked by the donkey."

A mild little man walked into the local office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

'What can we do for you?" asked one of the examiners.

"Nothing, thank you," replied the little man. "I just wanted to meet the people I'm working for."

*

An African Chieftain flew to London for a visit and was met at the airport by reporters. "Good morning, Chief," one said "Did you have a comfortable flight?"

The chief made a series of raucous noises—honk, oink, screech, whistle, z-z-z-z—then added in perfect English, "Yes very pleasant indeed."

"And how long do you plan to stay?" asked the reporter.

Prefacing his remarks with the seame noises, the chief answered. "About three weeks, I think."

"Tell, me, Chief," inquired the baffled reporter, "where did you learn to speak such flawless English?"

After the now standard honk, oink, screech, whistle and z-z-z-z, the chief said, "Short-wave radio."

*

There is a young lady in Atlanta who complains that chivalry is dead, even in the South. She lectures on cosmetics, and the other day she travelled to a small town to give a demonstration at the local department store.

Getting off the train, she was met by one of the store employees. He was a nice-looking chap but he did not even offer to help her carry her bulky sample case. She picked it up herself and trotted beside him through the station and down the street. With every step the case seemed to get bigger and heavier, and she kept glancing at him, hoping he would offer to help her carry the bag.

At last he did look down, blushed a little, and said, "Pardon me, miss, but would you mind shifting that case to the other hand? It keeps hitting me in the shins."

—June Carraway.

TELL THEM TO STOP IT

A cartoonist's view of Attlee-McCarthy exchanges in the series of Anglo-American nagging bouts.

2nd LITTER WITHOUT PAPA RAT

IF rodents were men—or rather, women—the latest sex news would be causing consternation.

For there are now four authentic cases of a rodent mamma having babies, then having still another batch of babies without the mamma even seeing the papa after the first birth occurred.

Doctor Florence L. Evans, microbiologist at the Baylor University College of Medicine, reported the cases of a white rat, two mice and a guinea pig who gave birth to two successive litters of young without having been bred a second time.

The white rat, typical of the four cases, was removed from a cage containing males when she was obviously pregnant. Two days later she gave birth to a litter of eight healthy young. You would think she had done enough; but 25 days later—although she had been completely separated from males all the while—she had a second litter, with 11 young.

Similar births were observed with two mice of different species and with a guinea pig, Dr. Evans said.

What is responsible for these unusual births? Dr. Evans rules out the likelihood of "virgin birth" (parthenogenesis), because offspring were of mixed sexes. Offspring from parthenogenetic birth could only be female.

There are two probable explanations, Dr. Evans said. (1) That several of the very early embryos failed to become implanted in the uterus wall until after the first litter had developed; (2) That the embryos, although attached and growing on the uterus wall, developed at different rates.

Chances are, Dr. Evans said, that a combination of the two may account for the observed results.

The report was made in 'Science'.

Do Atom Bombs Change Weather?

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BY R. P. GOLDMAN

HOW many times have you heard people say: "I know why it's been raining the past few days. It's those atomic bombs they've been shooting off."

Or, have you heard the one that goes: "Friend of mine says they can actually stop a hurricane by shooting an atomic bomb," writes the author in "Parade".

Ideas like these have become common gossip throughout the United States. They're so widespread that the Atomic Energy Commission and the U.S. Weather Bureau receive a good deal of mail asking about "atomic weather."

Does the A-bomb really make it rain—or snow? Could the bomb "tailor" the weather to stop violent storms?

These and many other questions were taken to the AEC and to the Weather Bureau.

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Those agencies answered the questions. They disclosed how atomic bomb tests are actually being used in connection with weather studies.

What will that mean to you in the years ahead?

It may mean more accurate weather forecasts. Of course, weathermen won't call their shots with 100-percent accuracy in the future. But information provided by A-bomb tests is filling in some of the "pieces" in the weather jig-saw puzzle.

What about the A-bomb "making" weather? Is all that gossip true?

Two authorities say flatly: "You can forget what you've heard about the atomic bomb changing or influencing our weather."

Doctor Walter Claus, of the AEC Division of Biology and Medicine, and Dr. Lester Machta, of the Weather Bureau Scientific Services Division, point out that there's absolutely no solid evidence that such bomb blasts can cause bad weather.

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Here's why: the bomb doesn't really have enough punch to reverse nature.

The sun, for instance, "puts down" as much energy a day in two or three square miles as an atom blast gives off. A moderate rain gives off the energy equivalent of two or three A-bombs—a second. If you take into account the fact that a hurricane gives off many times the energy of a light rain, you realize how impractical it would be to try to stop one with A-bombs.

If you live in any major American city and there's been some windy weather, you can't blame the A-bomb. It simply doesn't cause wind storms, and only in the immediate test area are winds in any way affected.

But when a bomb is shot off, a cloud of debris flies into the air. It "mushrooms" into the sky. You know how it looks. It is from this cloud that our weather authorities are gaining new knowledge. What about that mushroom cloud?

It consists of tiny radioactive particles—that may or may not come down somewhere in the United States.

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How do weather experts gain knowledge from the cloud of debris?

Throughout the United States, operating without fanfare, are more than 120 Weather Bureau "collecting" stations. Wherever debris comes down—in California, Virginia, Ohio or Vermont—or in all of them—the tiny particles are collected and studied. The particles are caught on special sticky paper or in simple suction machines.

It's the first "monitoring" system of its kind in history. After the sticky paper and suction machines have caught their particles the samples are sent to the New York operations office of the AEC for automatic measurement of their radioactivity.

Because the mushroom cloud is torn apart by turbulent air, the debris never lands in the same place twice. And it never concentrates in one area. As a matter of fact, your chances of seeing the cloud are slim, because it disperses in a very few hours. But by chance

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ARCHITECTURE IN ANCIENT INDIA

Manasara, The Oldest Treatise

The author is well-known among the world's scholars for his seven-volume monumental work on "Manasara", India's ancient treatise on architecture, published by the Oxford University Press over a period of 20 years, from 1927 to 1946. The author's residence, Swastika Mansion, at Allahabad, built in accordance with the old rules and methods, is a modern showpiece of the almost forgotten Indian art, and is visited every year by Indian and foreign scholars.

Dr. Acharya retired two years ago as Head of the Sanskrit Department, Allahabad University. His latest book: "Glories of India on Indian Culture and Civilization" was published last year.

Manasara consists of 70 chapters, dealing with all the minute details relating to housebuilding, such as qualifications of architects, examination of soil, selection of site, erection of gnomons for the orientation o fbuildings (a matter little understood by present-day builders), site-plans, village-schemes, town and fort planning, dimensions, foundations, base, pedestal and columns, doors and windows, roofs, joining and general features.

All these are dealt with in relation to buildings of one to twelve storeys showing that we had sky-scrapers in ancient times. Courts, temples, pavilions, mansions, dwelling houses and royal palaces with auxiliary offices, theatres, stables are also minutely described with constructional details. Chariots, thrones, articles of furniture such as bedsteads, couches, tables, chairs and personal ornaments of various kinds are elaborately dealt with.

Separate chapters are assigned to the construction of idols of gods and goddesses, Jain images, Buddha images, images of sages, men and women, animals, birds, fishes and casting of metal images in wax and chiselling of he eye.

On the basis of a similar treatise named after the Roman architect, Vitruvius, composed 25 years before the Christian era, the various styles of European architectures have been developed. The unique popularity of this text is sufficiently clear from the fact that since its first appearance in the 15th century there have been till 1807 forty-two editions of the work, practically in all the European languages. There are 17 editions in Latin, 11 in Italian, two in Spanish, six in French, four in German, and two in English. This treatise deals with both civil and military architecture, including village schemes, town plans, temples, palaces and dwellings and theatres.

Like Manasara, Vitruvius concludes with a reference to the sculptural measures, named Talamana in the former and Teleios by the Greeks. Vitruvius says: "It is worthy of remark that the measures necessarily used in all buildings and other works are derived from the members of the human body, as the digit, the palm, the foot, the cubit, form a perfect number. In truth they are as necessary to the beauty of a building as that of a well-formed human figure."

The term Manasara literally means essence (sara) of measure (mana). The importance of accurate measure in architecture can hardly be exaggerated. It is reported in the press that the chief architect of Chandigarh, the new capital of East Punjab, was honoured in London "before one of the larest gathering in the history of the Royal Institute of Britsh Architects". M. Le Corbusier, the Swiss-born French architect, is engaged as planner and chief architect of Chandigarh. The special honour is due to him because at Chandigarh is being put into practice his famous 'modular' the mysterious mathematical scale which measures perfectly all the harmonious dimensions.

Manasara (and Vitruvius) have classified the town plans under two heads, 'Civil and Military.' The former consists of eight groups—Rajadhani (capital cities), Nagara (ordinary towns), Pura (purely residential towns), Nagari (smaller towns), Kheta (towns on mountain slope, like Ranikheta in U.P.) Kharvata (smaller ones), Kubjaka (like Kanyakubja as Kanouj in U.P.), and Pattana (big commercial ports like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, situated on the banks of rivers and seas, always engaged in trade and commerce and export and import of goods to and from foreign countries).

FORTIFIED CITIES

Military cities are surrounded with strong walls and ditches classified under forts for various purposes and known as sibira. vahinimukha, sthaniya, dronkaka, sambidda, kolaka, nigama and skandhavara. For purely military purposes they are variously situated—mountain fort (giridurga), forest fort (vana durga), water fort (jaladurga), chariot fort (ratha durga), divine fort (divine devadurga), marsh fort (panka durga) and mixed fort (misra durga).

The general plan of the civilian cities are based on the village schemes classified according to shapes and designs as implied by the terms, Dandaka (straight like a stick), Sarvatobhadra (opened on four sides), Nandyavarta (of cross design), padmaka (lotus design), Swastika (double cross pattern), Prastara (flat design), Karmuka (sword design), and Chaturmukha (four-faced design).

After a critical and expert examination of the details E. B. Havell, a recognised authority, has declared that these Indian designs cover almost all town-plans adopted in Europe probably on the basis of Vitruvius's direction and that the Indian town plans including those of Mogul times are founded on basic garden cities, roads running straight to provide free air passage with a central public structure in the shape of temple or non-religious place of meeting for the citizens.

In the Indian town plans, based on the village schemes, people with similar custom and habits, not necessarily on community basis, were housed in the same quarter irrespective of their income which is an artificial and fluctuating item. The purely Indian ways of living, eating, sitting and cooking are different from the European ways. The improvement in the standard of living with the increase of income should not and possibly cannot affect the basic character of a people. This is the point which seems to have guided the ancient architects and planners.

REFERENCE TO OLD TEXTS

The modern experts imported from foreign countries of higher standard of living may at least consult our standard treatise like the Manasara which have been critically edited and translated into English, and illustrated with plans and sections and may supply useful ideas and guidance. The Building Research Institute opened at Roorkee (U.P.) by the Central Education Minister on April 5, 1953, should do justice to the labours of our ancestors and should not blindly imitate the West.

About the typical modern town of New York the famous novelist John Steinback says: "All of everything is concentrated here—population, theatre, art, writing, publishing, importing, business, murder, mugging, luxury, poverty; its traffic is madness, its competition is murderous... No one knows or cares when we go out or come in... My neighbourhood is my village, I know all the shopkeepers and the neighbours." This last character is the clue to Indian town plans. In free democratic India this neighbourly character should be retained and the isolation and madness of modern cities should be avoided.

The "New York Times" magazine describes the U.N. secretariat building, in New York thus: 'By day it is a giant mirror; by night it exhales a frosty splendour... height without significance, congestion without economic excuse, ill-conceived as symbol but elegantly executed by American business." All buildings of Manasara style, big or small, temple or palace, godown or stable, school or hospital, have a symbolic significance and are beautified with a system of dimensions under five or six proportions—breadth and height being equal and height being 1-1|4, 1-1|2, 1-3|4, 2 and 2-1|2 of the breadth. They are significantly designated as santika (peaceful), panshtika (eminently stable), jayada (of joyous appearance), sarvakamika (good in every way), dhanada (prosperous), and adbhuta (lofty and marvellous in look).

The Central Building Research Institute to justify its title should not brush aside the ancient idea of garden cities as a mere poetic vision and as beyond the capacity of present economy. Nor is it necessary to counteract the increasing urbanisation because in the Manasara plans no vital difference has been depicted between the city and village, both of which need remodelling in independent India. The existing 75 Indian cities with large populations reflect the lop-sided development—"a small sector of rich localities having good houses, gardens, parks, water supply, and drainage, and the rest of the city being a collection of mud-huts tin-sheds, chawls and crudely constructed houses. This inhuman inequality in the living conditions between civil lines and cantonment areas reserved for big officials, and the bazar and slum areas allotted to poorer citizens cannot escape notice in any modern city of which there has been no planned development. Towns and villages of ancient plans no longer exist as the foreign rulers altered them from time to time according to their own models and political needs.

CHANDIGARH PLANNING FAULTY

The reservation of sectors on the income group basis as proposed in the latest capital city at Chandigarh may give rise to the same intolerable conditions, the sordid slums and fashionable rich quarters, the high and low mortality and morbidity rates, the houses of ill-fame and fashionable eating and dancing halls, exhibiting side by side the provocative contrasts in the life of the poor and the rich, and the frustration and tension in living as in New York.

People without homes and houses provided by public charity sleep on the pavements of big cities. No housing or bad housing has given rise to disease and death, drinking and prostitution and other miseries associated with the modern city-life. On

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 3)

The Rhythm In Work

This rural scene of pounding rice has been beautifully captured by artist Shri Rama S. Verma in tempera and caught the eye at the one-man exhibition of his paintings opened by Dr. D. G. Vyas at the Jehangir Art Gallery on Tuesday.

BY MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA Dr. P. K. ACHARAYA

PROHIBITION AND THE POOR

By C. Rajagopalachari,

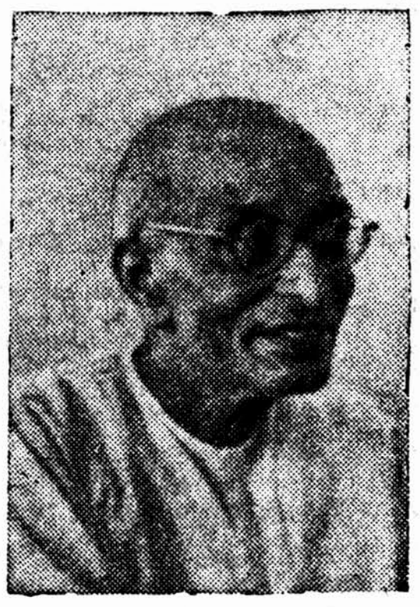
CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS

(THAT Prohibition has benefited the poor cannot be denied. In this article specially written for National Press Syndicate, India Rajaji gives his based on the working of Prohibition in Madras State).

Here are the impressions of one who was some time ago an opponent of the Prohibition policy of the Madras Government:

"I have no doubt that Prohibition in the Madras State has done immense good to the poor and even to the middle classes. The standard of living of the poor ryots and labouring classes has gone up remarkably as evidenced by the sight of bright brass vessels in the place of charred earthen pots in their huts and bright sarees without a patch or stitch in the place of torn sarees. The children are better clothed and some wear ornaments of gold and silver. Street brawls are at a minimum and "wife-beating" has become a thing of the past. The above picture is a result of my personal experience during my extensive tours in the State.

"Prohibition has helped the poor peasants and backward and working class communities to get adequate representation in the Legislatures of the State and in the Centre. But for it, moneyed classes would have easily secured their votes and thwarted their real representation. It is to be noted



RAJAJI

that: representation from the erstwhile liquor-addicted communities is quite substantial."

I have quoted the above, for the admissions of one who once stood for maintaining the drink revenue are more convincing than the persistence of a confirmed Prohibitionist like me.

For me there is no further argument necessary than this—that it is wicked to lure the poorest section of the people to buy a habit-forming slow poison at a monopoly-price and therefrom derive a revenue comfortably to maintain Governmental expenditure.

If there were some means of selling drink to the rich that deliberately wish to ruin themselves by drink, I would allow them to do so. But this is not possible. And I would not ruin the poor for the sake of pleasing the rich addicts and the finance departments.

One cannot hope for complete success all at once in Prohibition when we have had the devastating system of public drink-shops for a hundred years past and more. But those who claim that because of illicit practices the whole adventure must be taken to have failed are exaggerating.

Has crime ceased to be? No, yet the Indian Penal Code must remain. The opinion I have quoted at the top of this article is proof enough of the advantages to the general poor arising out of the abolition of the public drink-shop and of its terrible temptation.

The poor undoubtedly benefit from State Prohibition, whatever the addicts may feel and whatever the ex-liquor businessmen may say.

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FACTS FROM 'SLEEP LABORATORY'

Old Notions About Slumber Knocked Out

By NORMA SCHUELKE

HOW many hours of sleep constitute a good night's rest?
What position is most conductive to sound sleep?
Is eating and drinking before bedtime harmful?
Is churning about in bed a sign of restlessness?

These and many similar questions so frequently asked about how to insure sound sleep are answered by Dr. Nathaniel Kleitman, associate professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, with "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." Years of conducting extensive experiments at the university's "sleep laboratory" have convinced Dr. Kleitman that despite the many questions and opinions on the subject of sleep there are few established facts. Many popular notions are little more than superstitions, and Dr. Kleitman's scientific studies prove they have little or no relationship to how well a person really sleeps.

One of the most widespread beliefs is that everyone needs eight hours of sleep. Dr. Kleitman, about whom it has been said. "He knows more about sleep than anyone else in the world", says not everyone needs the same amount. There is no more a normal duration of sleep than there is normal height and weight. A study of 25 subjects spread over thousands of nights showed the average amount of sleep needed to feel well rested is seven and one-half hours though individuals varied from six to nine hours. As a whole women sleep from 45 minutes to an hour more than men. When alarm clocks were forsaken and subjects awakened spontaneously, the majority slept an extra 35 minutes.

Sleeping Positions

There are many theories about good and bad sleeping positions, and warnings about sleeping on one's left side are often heard. (Time was when it was even thought there was significance in what direction the head pointed). To these admonitions Dr. Kleitman says "nonsense."

Practically everyone changes positions all night long, so how you start out is of no consequence. Everyone has his own repertoire of positions whether aware of this movement during sleep or not.

Tossing and turning is another matter that is of no import according to the "sleep doctor". Here again everyone does it whether he realizes it or not. An ingenious recording device attached to the beds of the sleep laboratory's human guinea-pigs showed from 25 to 50 shifts a night for each subject. It's a good thing we do turn about in our beds. If we didn't we would awaken in the morning more than a little stiff from having maintained the same position all night.

More than half these movements are minor, accomplished in five to 10 seconds so no time from sleeping is lost by these changes. They are more frequent the last half of the night than the first half. These are seasonal variations, with greater mobility in the autumn than during any other season of the year.

Tests again proved that napping during the day has little effect on how quickly a person drips off to sleep when night comes. Nor will it mean not being able to sleep the whole night through.

Less Sleep For The Old

As children get older they require less sleep, so don't be disturbed when the youngsters start awakening earlier in the morning or cutting down in their afternoon naps. Keeping children in bed to induce them to sleep more is wasted effort and is psychologically unsound. They will stay awake associating play and wakefulness with being in bed instead of with sleep, as they should. Older people, too, require less sleep, particularly if they have retired. They use less energy, also nap in the daytime and hence need less sleep.

To the oft-repeated advice, "Don't eat or drink anything before going to bed". Dr. Kleitman says the effects vary, explaining that people fall into three classes. First, there are those whose sleep is not affected by late nourishment; second, those who are affected slightly and, third those who think they are!

As to the kind of mattresses and bedsprings to use, Dr. Kleitman believes it's a matter of personal likes and dislikes—plus the power of suggestion. Sailors sleep in hammocks, orientals on the floor and without injury to the body's framework. There is nothing scientific to back up the idea that soft mattresses will cause a curved spine or that it takes any particular kind to insure proper rest.

Bedding also comes in for consideration when sleeping habits are discussed. Again Dr. Kleitman says it is up to the individual. Temperature too, is a matter of personal preference. If pre-warming, your go ahead, but remember there are some people who say climbing into cold sheets makes them lie still and consequently go to sleep faster.

Going to sleep for some is easy, for others more difficult. The same is true for awakening, which is simply the reverse of "dropping off to dreamland." Both processes are gradual, a succession of intermediate stages of wakefulness and sleep.

Throughout the night there is a wavelike alteration of deep and light sleep, a process which Dr. Kleitman says must run its course.

Whether you remember it or not—and chances are you don't — you awaken partially or wholly several times during the night. Subjects of sleep experiments are instructed to press a key when they awaken during the night and this they do, though often do not remember doing so the next morning.

Women Dream More

A question yet to be settled is whether or not dreams occur in light or heavy sleep. Because up to the present all knowledge of dreaming has been gained subjectively rather than objectively (dependent upon the report of the subject), this is still unknown. Subjects may or may not recall their dreams, and their accuracy when they do cannot be established. Interestingly enough, women dream more than men, and unmarried women more than married. Persons between the ages of 20 to 25 dream the most and the majority of subjects checked dream about 50 per cent of the time.

It is Dr. Kleitman's opinion that whatever helps you to sleep well is the thing to do. If this means taking a warm bath, counting sheep, listening to soft music, anticipating pleasant happenings or mentally tracing the pattern on the wallpaper, do it. Whatever the ritual or conditioning process, if it suits you it's for you.

But don't expect to sleep like the proverbial log, because no one does!

In studying the effects of prolonged loss of sleep, Dr. Kleitman found no resulting physical deterioration as is popularly supposed. Loss of sleep, it was found, does result in disagreeable dispositions, greater sensitivity to pain and lessened mental prowess.

Poets and philosophers for centuries have propounded their definitions of sleep, some regarding it as a necessary evil and a state to which mortals succumb and thereby diminish their accomplishments; others have "likened it unto death"; and still others have called it blessed. In his book "Sleep and Wakefulness", Dr. Kleitman writes: "Sleep is a complement of the waking state, the two constituting alternative phases of the same cycle, the one completing the other as the trough of a wave completes its crest." Sleep results might collectively determine the quality of sleep. These characteristics were: (1) the ease of going to sleep, (2) mobility during sleep, (3) sleeping continuously, (4) incidence and character dreaming, (5) duration of sleep and (6) the subjective feeling of being well rested upon awakening. The results showed much variation from subject to subject and in the same individual from night to night.

During his 25 years of sleep study Dr. Kleitman has developed a "diurnal theory of sleep. "Our lives are based on a 24-hour cycle of day and night, with variations of body temperature goes up as the work-day progresses, becoming lower again at night. Our sleep-wakefulness cycle follows this increasingly as we grow up, go to school and work on schedule. When this cycle is upset, our sleep suffers. Maintaining the diurnal body temperature curve (sleeping when it is low and carrying on day-time activities when it is high) is important, therefore, for quality of sleep as well as day-time efficiency.

The temperature and performance peak varies in different people, sometimes it is reached early in the day, sometimes late. To learn if you are

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ON IRAN

'Oil Is Only Part Of The Picture'

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

'Ram Nam Sat Hai"

I don't know what you shout when carrying your dead in your part of the country,—but just to be on the right side of the President, I vote for "Hindi." And then, I have been domiciled in Bihar. May the shadow of Bihar and "Hindi" never grow less! "Ram Nam Sat Hai!"

You see, I am celebrating a birthday. My birthday, I mean. It comes once a year, and it has got to be celebrated. Which birthday? Never mind which birthday.

You must not, therefore, mind if I blather a bit. All old fogeys blather on their birthdays. No, not all. Rajaji does not. But then, he has one great advantage over you and me. He has forgotten his birthday. He has said so. Didn't you know that? I have the greatest reverence for Rajaji.

You see, I cannot help it,—because Rajaji looks exactly like one of grandmothers-in-law, who is gone to that bourne from which no grandmother-in-law ever returns. She did not affect "blinkers,"—but she had the same flair for the Gita and things. And she, too, had forgotten her birthday. A great woman.

How do you folks spend your birthday? I suppose, you would think nothing of splitting a magnum of Pol Roger or Cliquot 1952 over the festive affair and have the father and mother of a "head" the morning after. But I do not believe in "sinning" on birthdays. So, I have had to stick to cocktails only.

I have had three since last evening. And I am already feeling myself a far, far better man than I was yesterday morning. You try it yourself on your natal day. Here is how you mix it.

Mag Carb gr.x: Soda Salicylas gr.x Novalgin gr.v:
Sodi Benzoin gr.v: Ammon Chloride gr.vii: Syrup Neem gr.v.:
Syrup Chiratta gr.x: Liquid Paraffin gr.vii:
Pure Turpentine gr.vii: Aqua one spoonful.

(And then this). Impt must zxhuyt snifff mix pitnagassifoo send twelve take three times a day.

That's the hell-brew the man who looks after me once a month prescribed for the birthday. And all because I happened to remark that there was a funny twinge at the back of the waist....

There are probably a thousand Primers in the market for the growing boy. There is none for Old Men. If I live, I still hope to write one,—"What An Old Man Should Know",—and do, and say, on his birthday. But I shall have to hurry up. "Ram Nam Sat Hai." Not much sand left, as I see, in the upper cup of the glass.

But one thing I can tell you, right now. That is, if you are an Old Man I have said it many a time before, but it will stand repeating.

For Heaven's sake, never fall into the error of *under*-quoting your age after fifty. Some sugar-daddies do. I suppose, you know what a "sugar-daddy" is. No, it is not a daddy with diabetes. Ask an American. "Sugar-daddies" are a great institution in America. We have some here. Men who have made "Magic Pills" famous.

It is no use, I tell you. You haven't got an earthly chance. You can do all you like with hair-dyes and plastic dentures and pills and paddings. But they will find you out. The tooth, I assure you, will out. And then there will be laughter in the next room,—amongst the friends of your sons and your daughters. Don't do it.

Now, I don't mind a little bit of honest lying,—only if it does you some good. Lie, therefore, on the right side. No, No, I should say, on the *wrong* side, —of your right age. Always add fifteen to it. If you are fifty, say sixty-five. If you are sixty, say seventy-five. And so on.

It pays. I tell you, it pays. At fifty, you will never be able to make the calves cotton to you, —plaster yourself as you will with pomades and brilliantines. They will shun you as one of the freaks. And the real old men will shun you because you are a fool. You are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good, red herring.

But add a dozen to your years and watch the stocks shooting up. You will collect kudos which no man of seventy-five ever did. You walk a stretch of five miles without a break and there is a sensation in the village. You jump up on a railway bunk, and the whole carriage gasps at the youthfulness of an old pantaloon.

It will be then that the maidens will cluster round your armchair,—and whisper their confidences to you. They will not mind you, they will not fear you, they will not avoid you. For, you are not good enough to mind or fear or avoid. All the plums will drop into your mouth,—with the stones out.

Always add a dozen years or so to your age. Yes, but just a minute. A word of caution here is absolutely indicated. Point is, are your parents alive? If they are, be careful. Try to reach some sort of an understanding with the father before you give out your own age.

I have to mention this because once I got myself in a hole by forgetting this excellent counsel. My father was then eighty and ailing, and a Homeopath had come and given him a check-up. He got to know his age and things. And then, I turned up and in the way of talking, the fellow understood that I was 68. He understood it from me. In a different room.

That was a mistake. For, the man knew his arithmetic and found that sixty-eight taken from eighty left twelve. For a few minutes, he looked at me and then ventured the question whether I was born when my father was twelve. I saw the pitfall but stuck to my onions. I said "YES!"

And then the man began to slobber in the mouth and roll his eyeballs and finally he blurted out: "But how could a boy of twelve have a child?" I knew it was coming and so told him that my father was not like me. He was a healthy boy. And what did *he* know about the *boys* of those days? He went.

It always pays. Always take off your denture plates in a train or a tram or a bus. You get a seat when everybody else will be standing. You can make hundred faces at Dara Singh or Gora Singh. Nobody will touch you. Somehow, they have a sort of a reluctance to come to grips with men over seventy.

It is no use talking about "Magic Pills" to me. I have tried them. They certainly made me younger. That was when I was forty. And I began to develop the same habits which I had strongly deprecated in my children. The children did not mind. They found a sympathetic father. But discipline in the house had gone to the winds.

Not a single mango in season in the neighbourhood was safe. And the neighbours objected. Even the youngest kid could not keep pace with me. But it did not last long. Once I was caught cocking a snook at the Lady Principal of my daughter's College when she was not looking,—that is, when I *thought* she was not looking. But she *was* looking.

It was then that my wife took a hand in the business. A very large hand,—which, even if not like the Village Blacksmith's,—was strong enough to put the kibosh on the proceedings. That was the end of "Magic Pills." And a good thing, too. It was the wrong way. I have given you the right way about it. Follow it. "Ram Nam Sat Hai."

PATTER: By Asude

ARCHAEOLOGY ILLUMINES DARK ERAS OF HISTORY

Tales That Dead Men Tell

Fascinating nooks and corners of old, almost forgotten times have been discovered by pick-and-shovel wielders delving into the earth's secrets.

Most finds are orthodox, that is, tombs, temples, tablets of clay. But one discovery made by museum experts was quite unorthodox. This was nothing less than an ancient museum, in which some of the objects were about 6,000 years older than the museum itself.

All the discoveries pin up this fact: human nature has changed little since the days of the pyramids.

BY EUGENE W. NELSON

NEVER at any other period in the world's history has the past been so vitally alive as it is now, for never before has such success crowned the efforts of archaeologists delving into the earth's secrets. In the past half-dozen decades, these pick-and-shovel wielders have drawn aside the curtain which, until recently has shrouded the crowded pages of history.

They have shown us fascinating nooks and corners of old, forgotten times. In their wanderings, they have met all kinds of people — the high and the low — and have been told their stories, wonderful stories, the like of which are not told today in this strife-weary world of ours.

Many of these tales are still hidden away in some archaeological report, written in language often hard to understand. Others are locked up in the minds of field men presently too busy with trips and detailed museum work to record the stories they have heard. Following are samples of what we can expect, when at last they have time to pass along the stories that dead men have told them.

Love Letter In Tablets

One of these stories is told by records contained on thousands of clay tablets discovered by an expedition from the Oriental Institute of Chicago. These tablets were found among the ruins of Babylon.

On them the ancient scribes had set down facts about depression, high taxes, boom periods, and other similar items which might well have been taken from yesterday's newspaper headlines.

Since each tablet is dated, it has been possible to work out charts showing how wages and the cost of living played tag with each other some 3,000 years ago in Babylon, the wages lagging behind then, just as they do now. These tablets also tell the vast amount of trouble that was caused when women began to work in industry. However, the tablets go on to relate how women were eventually replaced by slave labour, after which comparative peace and quiet against reigned in Babylon. The clay tablets also record the fact that taxes were high during times of war, and that pawnshops did a thriving business in times of depression.

However, not all of these clay tablets, which were inscribed with the triangular point of a stylus pressing into a slab of soft, wet clay, were concerned with business matters. On one tiny bit of clay was found this plaintive wail from baffled Babylonian lover to the current light-of-his life:

"To Biblea: May the gods for my sake preserve your health. Tell me how you are. I went to Babylon but I did not see you. I was greatly disappointed. Write to me the reason for your leaving so that I may be cheered. For my sake, keep well always.

"GIMIL"

A few of these tablets from Babylon bore pictures instead of writing. One of the most surprising—from a historical point of view—should have utterly horrified the classical scholars not so many years ago. For a long time, scholars specializing in Greek history looked askance, if anyone dared to hint that the Greeks had borrowed any of their ideas or myths from the older civilizations.

This particular tablet, discovered by the Oriental institute archaeologists proves beyond a doubt that the Greeks did appropriate ideas which had originated with the older nations. This tablet is a sculptured representation of the great-grandfather of that very same Cyclops whom Ulysses met on his way home from the siege of Troy. Only this picture was made in the days of Abraham—about 2000 BC— and therefore long before Ulysses went on his famous junket.

A Family Sport

The picture shows Cyclops (the name means "round-eyed") being violently assaulted by one of the Babylonian gods. The god has securely tied Cyclops' hands behind him with a piece of rope, is pulling the one-eyed demon's beard, stabbing him with a broad-bladed dagger and, as a further insult, is holding poor old Cyclops immobilized by standing on his feet.

In this carving, Cyclops is shown clothed in a fancy flounced dress. Now this particular style went out of fashion in Babylon about 3,000 B.C. so this demon is very old indeed, certainly far older than the glory that was Greece. If you look closely at the picture you'll see traces of two sightless eyes in Cyclop's face, and also rays of light about his head. Originally, Cyclops was a fire-demon among the Babylonians.

Much has been written about the pomp and splendour of the rulers of ancient empires, and have ever wondered what the common people of those days did, when not engaged in building pyramids or marching forth to conquer their neighbours? This question has been in part answered by a painting on the wall of a tomb constructed near the city of Thebes in 1500 B.C. Here is shown a man and his wife with their children out duck hunting. Their boat, made of large reeds bundled together; has been shoved in among a growth of waving paprus reeds bordering the Nile.

The husband, his heavy wig which he wears at court functions looking just a trifle out of place on a duck hunt, is attending strictly to the business of getting birds. He is depicted standing erect on the flat deck of the little skiff holding three live decoy birds in his left hand, so that they can be seen above the towering paprus reeds which form a natural blind for the hunters. He is evidently hoping the decoys will attract other ducks.

In the man's right hand is his trusty boomerang or throwing stick cocked and ready for a quick cast at the ducks which are just rising from cover. The boomerang was a favourite sporting weapon in Egypt from the earliest days. Its users became so expert with it that they could easily knock a duck out of the air at fairly long ranges.

The man's wife shows the proper spirit by standing behind her lord and master, steadying him with a hand around his waist. Their daughter also steadies her father, while the son holds an extra supply of throwing sticks in his hands, ready to "pass them" to his father.

All in all, it's a pleasant little picture of family life in the outdoor some 3,500 years ago, and shows that hunting ducks from boats for sport isn't a modern idea, either.

Most archaeological finds are orthodox, that is, tombs, temples, tablets of Clay. But there was one discovery made just before the start of World War II which was decidedly unorthodox. This was nothing more or less than an ancient museum, and it was uncovered by men who were themselves museum experts.

It was thrilling enough to the experts, but it is even more staggering to the ordinary person to find that in 500 B.C. a mighty civilisation had already gathered a museum filled with relics from an even older civilisation. A few of the objects were something like 6,000 years older than the museum itself.

Discovery Is A Thriller

The discovery itself sounds like a detective yarn. First, the archaeologists and the students working on this particular "dig" were puzzled over the things they found. They knew that the ruins into which they were delving were those of the once-powerful city of Ur in the Chaldees. And then the experts stumbled upon that mysterious room.

It was an archaeologist's nightmare. In the first place, the building containing this queer room was identified as having been a convent in which had once lived the Princess Bel Shalti Nannar high priestess of the moon and sister to King Belshazzar.

The princess had apparently lived some time around 500 B.C.

However, in this room, which was located in her own private convent, the archaeologists located inscriptions on a stone which dated back to the days of a king named Dungi. Dungi had been king of Ur in 1800 B.C. There were many other puzzling items in this room. For instance, there was a stone war club which had not been used for the bashing in of skulls for centuries before the princess had been born There was also a surveyor's boundary marker dating back many hundreds of years. There were also all sort of clay tablets whose writing more testimony to the fact that they, too, were untold centuries older than that particular Ur in which the archaeologists were at that moment digging.

No wonder the men were puzzled. The answer to the riddle eventually appeared in the form of a schoolboy's exercise book. This book, of course, was nothing but a piece of very hard clay. On it had been stamped, in the language of the Chaldee people. "Property of the Boys' School."

The book was located in the room next to the one in which the ancient history of Ur was so bewilderingly jumbled together. Like a flash the solution came. The princess—as high priestess of the moon—was the foremost educator in Ur. Here in her own private convent she had conducted a public school for boys. And too, in the room which had so bafled the scientists, the princess had established a museum where she could teach "ancient history to her pupils". A museum ,founded for the teaching of ancient history in the year 500 B. C.

Museum Of 500 B.C.

More work along this new line of thought revealed that the people of Ur had been taking an interest in archaeological work for some 400 years before the Princess Bel Shalti Nannar had lived. Thus, the finds in the museum greatly increased our accurate knowledge of the history of Ur. Its written history goes back to some 4000 years B.C., and now the evidence found in this first of all museums pushes the city's history back some 2,000 years farther.

The people of olden times were strangely "up-to-date". For instance, scientific agriculture was practised nearly 2,800 years ago, as is shown by a picture carved on a limestone panel which once adorned the walls of the palace where the King of Assyria ruled between 885 and 860 B.C. On this panel is cut the likeness of a man carrying a bucketful of dates in one hand. With the other hand he is sprinkling the pollen from a date over the blossoms of another date free, thus fertilizing the tree and the insuring a good date crop. This was a matter of vital importance to the Assyrians, inasmuch as the date was not just a luxury to them as it is with us. Rather, it was a staple food corresponding to our bread and potatoes.

Still another instance of just how up-to-the-minute the ancient races were comes from Sumeria, in Asia Minor. This story is about 4,700 years old. It tells about the first non-skid tires ever used on vehicles. It seems that when a Sumerian went out to buy himself a new 2800 B.C. model chariot, he not only asked for the latest type whipsocket and harness, but he also made sure that the runabout was equipped with non-skids.

All this is shown by a small copper model of a Sumerian war chariot, uncovered some years back by an expedition from the Oriental Institute. This model is only three inches high, but was made with the most minute accuracy and attention to detail. The wheel rims of this war chariot are studded with solid copper buttons to give better traction, just as auto tractor tires have heavy treads for the same purpose. Archaeologists figure that such non-skids must have been of considerable help to the charioteers who had to navigate their bounding carts through deep ruts and over stony ground during battles and on long marches.

The ancient people were also very much up-to-date in the matter of the artificial beautification of the human body. The art of beautification is actually one of the world's most ancient arts, with men as well as women taking advantage of it.

Polished Bronze As Mirror

In Biblical times, for instance, the greater the warrior's rank the more attention he paid to his cosmetic get-up in general and his hairdo in particular. The fighter of those days was a picturesque character with his cheeks painted to match his cloak or his uniform, his hair curled and set in waves with the aid of coloured pastes, and his nails carefully pointed and painted with designs in henna, gold and silver. The warrior was so vain of his looks that often in the heat of battle he would lower his sword or spear to rearrange his curled hair and beard or to touch the cheeks with rouge. Many bas-relief carvings in style offer testimony to this custom.

The care of the hands had also been well developed in those far-off times. Archaeologists have been fortunate enough to uncover a manicure set that belonged to a Mesopotamian king who lived some 5000 years ago. The tools in this kit may have been the last word in delicacy in those days, but they would wreck a modern beauty parlour. The rugged tools look like deadly weapons compared to the delicate, streamlined instruments now used. The gold spoon, pick, and tweezers—now displayed at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania—were originally enclosed in a cone-shaped container made of hammered gold. The spoon was used to ladle henna out of a jar to mix with other colours for tinting the royal nails, the tweezers to cope with a horny cuticle or to squelch a royal hangnail.

Of course, the women eventually demanded, and got, equal rights with their husbands at the beautifying business.

In ancient Egypt, the priests made up the various compounds and were also the perfumers of the times. They even brought some sort of system into the work by dividing cosmetics under eight headings; unguents, perfumes, creams, pomades, rouges, and paint, powders and eye paint.

It was the beautification of the eyes which attracted the most attention from the young Egyptian belles.

For instance, we know that the lovely Queen Neferiti and her court ladies painted the under lid of the eye green, while the upper lid, lashes, and eyebrows were blackened with kohl.

Henna, an orange-red dye, was used for colouring the Egyptian ladies' toenails, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet. Pencils made from the metal antimony were widely used as eyebrow pencils. Mirrors, vitally essential to any sort of beautification, were

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ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART

A mural painting from an Egyptian tomb, about 1900 B.C. depicting a sylvan motif.

Booms And Slumps In Olden Times

Last Look Round

EVEREST is still in the news and is bound to be for some considerable time more. The very story of the conquest of the world's highest peak by Tenzing Norkay and E. P. Hillary has yet to be told by the conquerors themselves.

But the conquest of the peak itself has led to varied reactions in the minds of different sets of people. The world did rejoice, the world that knew that an Indian and a New Zealander had scaled the world's highest foothold as the culmination of human endurance, effort and hardihood, held its breath and wondered at the achievement, which came almost as a happy surprise on the eve of Queen Elizabeth's Coronation. For a moment the stupendous act was stunning. It elated the human spirit and almost beckoned to man to try out the capacities and capabilities of his physical body.

Reactions began to follow later on. Was not the Himalayas the abode of the gods of Hindu Mythology? Was not Everest, the inviolate, virgin peak which had stood unconquered for almost a century, since it was discovered? Had it not taken a record toll of several lives in the previous expeditions? Whoever thought that it would succumb to mortals? In fact a contemporary writer has written an emotional epitaph on its conquest under the caption "MOURNING FOR EVEREST"!

Before considering the other aspects of the conquest of Everest, which we will do at some later time, we would like to deal with some of the scientific data that have been gathered and given out by members of the Expedition so far.

It is an age-old fact that those who want to have spiritual uplift go to the heights of the Himalayas to seek serenity of mind in the solitude of the upper reaches of the atmosphere. There are and have been hundreds nay thousands of Indian religious men through the ages who at one time or the other have gone up some of the Himalayan ranges in search of—if not God, at least—freedom from the trammels of the world and its worldly woes. Their nummer is legion. Even the non-religious or laymen have not been a few, who have resorted to the heights of the Himalayas some time or the other. Many a politician, including our Prime Minister Nehru, takes time off from the heavy duties of state, once in a while to seek relaxation and recuperation in Kashmir or elsewhere. There are of course other escapees from politics, business, office-routine and other daily worries who in search of maybe health, go up smaller and bigger mountains.

Sex And Height

NOW Dr. Michael Ward, medical officer with the Hunt Expedition, writing in the 'British Medical Journal', says that a Himalayan climber's way of thinking, taste and feeling change greatly on Everest. Over 17,000 feet, he said, ONE CEASES TO THINK OF THE OPPOSITE SEX and men who rarely read anything but crime stories crave for the classics in their lonely monotonous hours in the rarefied air above the world. Then Dr. Ward goes on to tell how his reading on a previous expedition to the Himalayas changed and what all books he took with him.

With hunger, shelter and clothing, sex also is an accompaniment of man all through his grown-up life. Sex is one of the things which often plagues the lives of many human beings almost to distraction. There may be some few, of course, whose sex adjustment in life is, if not perfect, at least quite harmonious for them to carry on a contented life. But very often sex maladjustment is the cause of driving people away from home and then one should not wonder if they seek Himalayan heights for an escape. The other type of people knowing what all sex and its consequences lead to, may try to avoid any involvement and find it easier to keep aloof from sex on the Himalayan heights. That is one explanation why those who are after spiritual advancement go to the mountains. It is not necessary that one should stay at a height of 17,000 feet and above all the time to be free from sex temptations. If one tastes of the freedom from the human sex outlook at least once—it may be at a height of 17,000 feet or a little more or little less—one would when in need by the recollection of that state of unattachment which he had experienced be able to avoid any involvement if he does not want it. That is one great benefit of climbing the Himalayas.

Of course some may argue that the same aloofness regarding our outlook regarding sex may be attained by Yogic exercises and mental discipline even without undertaking the slippery and hazardous climb of the Himalayas. But there is the great adventure of mountaineering which has called forth the best in man in ingenuity and science, the climax of which was the recent scaling of Mount Everest. This a Yogic novice would miss and miss very much.

The rarefied air on the borders of the snowline is in a way a handicap for the bodily propensities of man, including his vital breathing process. But even in the Yogic exercises which really lead a man to a stage where sex attraction drops, almost the same effects as at a height of 17,000 (we take this figure only as a medico's affidavit) would be visible in the slowness of the breath, but without the hardness of breathing that may be experienced at the upper altitudes of the Himalayas. It is again not necessary for man to be able to keep aloof from sex complications, (if he really does not want them) to be perpetually in that Yogic state, as it is not necessary for a spiritual aspirant to be always at a height of say 17,000 feet above sea level. Experience is a great reformer, greater even than self-discipline and other religious or social taboos. Experience can be compared with realisation. And this realisation is something to be striven after. And that is probably one of the secrets of the lure of the Himalayas since times immemorial.

20 Years Sans Food

LAST week a Calcutta paper front-paged what it captioned the "Amazing story of a Bengali woman". This report from Krishnagar said that Shrimati Prafulla Dasi, a 63-year-old widow of village Kumarpur in Murshidabad District, has been living without food for the last 20 years. This fact, the correspondent says, is vouchsafed by the villagers, who told him that the old woman was examined by several persons on different occasions.

The story of how she entered the foodless life is told by the correspondent as follows:

> Some 20 years ago on the occasion of the "Shivaratri" festival Shrimati Prafulla Dasi with some other women went to the temple of Kapileswar Shiva at Shaktipur, a few miles from her village. After a holy dip in the Ganga she offered Puja at the temple. On returning home as she sat for her meal she found a hair in the dish and rejected the food. Since then each time she sat for her meals she found bits of hair in her dish. Disgusted, she decided to give up food for ever. With this resolve she took a dip in the Ganga, when she lost consciousness. After she regained consciousness she came home and since then has not taken any food.

The paper has flashed the news with the picture of Shrimati Prafulla Dasi and the hut where she lives. It is reported that she attends to her daily duties regularly and is in normal health. She is said to be an early riser and spends the major part of her time in offering Puja.

SOME months back the mystery girl of Coorg, the 17-year-old Dhanalakshmi hailing from Sontikoppa, 12 miles from Mercara, hit the headlines in the newspapers of the country as one who had not taken food or water for six months. She was taken to Mysore where she was examined for a period of not less than 11 days by doctors who were unable to explain the baffling phenomenon posed by the girl, reports said. She was reported to be in a Bangalore hospital where doctors seem to be of the opinion that she is suffering from some disease (Is it allergy?) which they cannot diagnose, but which keeps her alive without food.

We had last year quoted the instance of a woman somewhere in Saurashtra who had gone without food for four years and was in normal health. But Shrimati Prafulla Dasi's story beats all these reports and is worth investigating by medical men. In nature it is impossible for any living creature to subsist without nutrition. What then is the mystery behind the 20 foodless years of Shrimati Prafulla Dasi's existence?

Abominable Snowman

TALKING of the Himalayas again, there are reports of Yogis who have sustained life for months in those regions without food. The writer was told by one frequenter of the Himalayan regions that there are certain herbs there which if one takes a dose of them relieve one of the necessity of food for weeks if not months at a stretch, though he denied having knowledge of what that herb or plant was and said when heckled, that he never resorted to any such thing in his Himalayan travels! Probably it is a secret of the nutritional requirements of not merely the Yogis but of the Abominable Snowman whose footsteps are said to have been observed above the tree-line in the Himalayas, where no food can be had, by Eric Shipton and photographed and published all over the world!

According to a Northern India paper the Abhors of the Assam Hills seem to have seen not merely an Abominable Snowman but even an Abominable Snowwoman. This seems to be more intriguing. Is there a race of these Abominable Snowmen and Snowwomen perpetuating itself somewhere in the Himalayan heights? According to Dr. Michael Ward whom we quoted aboye, in the region of 17,000 feet altitude, one ceases to think of sex. Then do the tribe of the abominable Snowmen and Snowwomen descend, for the act of propagation of their race to the lower stretches where they are seen by such hill tribes like the Abhors? The Lamas of the Rongbuk Monastery on the Tibetan side of Everest believe that hairy-men live high up in the Everest region and make occasional raids carrying away yaks and women. According to the Tibetans the Snowman is "Supka" or the long-haired one. The "King Supka" is believed to be living on the heights of Everest. The "Supkas" are regarded to be the watchdogs of Chomolingma, the liberal-minded goddess. An Indian geologist now on survey work in Nepal is said to have had a fleeting glimpse of a Snowman and he knows of villagers having been engaged in fights with the Snowman, according to a report.

The mystery of the "Metch-Kangmi" or the Stinking Men of the Snows or the Abominable Snowman deepens day by day and its solution also is a challenge to the mountaineers, because till now nobody has been able to photograph a live or dead Abominable Snowman or for the matter of that a Snowwoman, if there are any, much less to capture specimens of either.

Other Monsters

ABOMINABLE Snowmen are not the only monsters alive it seems. A party of climbers on Mount Cairngorm, the 4,000-foot peak in Banffshire were reported some years back to have seen a nine-foot tall figure hurrying past in snow storm with big strides and leaving footprints with turned-back toe-marks. They call this creature The Long Grey Man of Ben Macdhui, Britain's second highest mountain.

But what beats everything is the report from San Pedro in California during the month that San Randazzo, a fisherman, claimed that he and eight others saw a "monster as big as a submarine" off the Californian coast. He said the beast quietly submerged when he fired two rifle shots into it. It had a neck about 12 feet long and cone-shaped protruding eyes, he said.

But nearer home on the river Gandak near the town of Khagaria a strange creature was creating terror in the locality early this month. It was reported to have killed two persons and several animals. The upper half of the creature has a resemblance to human from having big hair on its head and body. The creature suddenly makes its appearance and catches hold of some animal or a man and eats away the tongue and heart only and does not touch other parts of the body. People now have ceased to go to the river to take bath.

But from Manila comes a more queer story. Clarita Villanueva, an 18-year-old taxi-dancer, was jailed for vagrancy. She was put in the municipal jail, where she got marks of biting all over her body. The belief is that demons are biting her. The marks left by the teeth are round, while human teeth marks are elliptical. And all the marks seem to have been made only by molars. This has intrigued the medicos and psychiatrists and opinion differs about the source of trouble. The Mayor, Arsonic H. Dacson, a hard-boiled former newspaperman, paid a visit to the jail and then rushed to the Archbishop's palace to request the Catholic Church to exorcise the evil spirits. After a three-hour tussle with prayers and hymns, Clarita declared the evil spirits had gone out the window!

So there still seem to be not merely monsters on the hills, but also in rivers and the sea but also visible monsters that bite human beings in jails!

India Protests

WITHDRAWAL OF LEGATION FROM PORTUGAL

By Prof. M. D'SILVA

AT long last, the Government of India has done the inevitable by withdrawing the Indian Legation in Europe and short of breaking off diplomatic relations with Portugal completely, it has taken the next extreme step possible in order to bring home to the Government of Portugal how serious the matter is.

Portugal is deliberately viewing the question of the freedom of her three tiny possesions in India (or rather the territory of the Bombay State)—Goa on the Konkan coast and Damaun and Div, in Gujarat—with Nelson's blind eye and refuses to keep in stride with the course of history. Dictator Salazar of Portugal thinks that from where the mighty British, with all their imperial power thought it was wise to quit, midget Portugal could cling to her Indian possessions. Every time the Indian Government made an appeal to Portugal to discuss the question of transferring their Indian pockets to the Union, the Portuguese Government has given the fatuous reply that the possessions "are an integral part of Portugal and that no negotiations regarding their future could be held". Our Prime Minister made it clear to Portugal that this was an absurd conception. It may be mentioned that recently Portugal changed her constitution renaming her Colonial possesions as overseas provinces. Shri Nehru described this change as a step having little meaning.

NO MORE PIMPLES

Since the attainment of independence, the Government of India has pointed out to Portugal in unambiguous terms that the withdrawal of the British from the former Indian Empire left no justification whatsoever for these vestiges of a colonial past to continue to exist in a free India.

Our Government further told Portugal that not only was their existence abhorrent to the people of India whose freedom-struggle culminated in the establishment of a sovereign republic, but it was also unacceptable to the people of these territories who shared in that freedom struggle.

Shri Nehru declared on the floor of Parliament not long ago that "The Government of India completely disagrees with the conception in regard to Portuguese settlements in India", "Colonial domination", he said "for however long a period, does not lead to the absorption in a single unit of the colonial territory with that of the dominating power. Goa is geographically and culturally a part of India and must inevitably be a part of the Indian Union, politically also."

PORTUGAL ADAMANT

As far as Portugal is concerned no amount of plain-speaking has had any effect and she has stubbornly refused to hold any discussions on the matter. This adamantine attitude has been further followed by jingoistic braggadocio and military preparations in Goa and political oppression of a type which was never witnessed before. In sheer desperation the Government of India has been forced to withdraw the Legation in Lisbon.

An indication that the problem of Goa was agitating The Union Government's mind was given by Shri Nehru when he addressed a mass meeting at Sawantwadi on the Goa frontier during his Maharashtra tour recently.

He told the Goan people that they had not been forgotten and that Goa would soon be free. This gave immense cheer to the Goans who have been struggling for their freedom.

Since then the tempo of the agitation for Goa's liberation has progressively increased, culminating in the extreme step of the withdrawal of the Indian Legation in Lisbon.

This bold measure ought to convince Salazar how serious the Union Government is and that all his military preparation in the Portuguese possessions in India will not deter the Government of India from fulfilling its sacred promise to the Goans.

Every son of Goa hails Nehru today and the latest intrepid action of the India Government has filled the hearts of the Goan people with the hope that they will be free in the near future.

Making A Date

"The process of fertilisation is aided by man. The desert winds may carry the pollen from the male trees and deposit it by chance in the blooms of the female. But nature, of course, is tremendously wasteful and it is the law of the desert, laid down by the prophet Mahomet, that the cultivators must collect flowers from the male trees, climb to the top of the female trees with the cuttings in their mouths and sprinkle the pollen within. As a precaution against the failure of the male trees during any year, stores of pollen are collected and preserved for future use."—Sam Heppner.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Heralds Of The New Era

SOME EARLY PORTRAITS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

WITH the tremendous upsurge in the popularity of the hobby brought about by the recent Coronation set for the Colonies, collectors are preparing themselves for the inevitable flood of definitive issues. No collection can be complete, however, without the designs which were issued prior to Elizabeth's accession to the throne.

The Queen Elizabeth group does not commence with the Coronations, but goes back more than a score of years to a time when the likeness of a tiny tot of five and odd appeared on a stamp of Newfoundland. It is fitting that the first philatelic portrait of the Queen should have appeared on a stamp from Britain's oldest colony, for Newfoundland undoubtedly holds pride of place in issues bearing the likeness of future monarchs.

Newfoundland also has the distinction of having issued several stamps showing members of the Royal Family. The Prince Consort appears on the 10c black of 1866, this being one of the very few philatelic representations of Albert, a portrait that does him justice and is very unlike the stuffy pictures that appear on the early Canadians or on the 'Prince Consort Essay' of Great Britain. Fortunately for beginners, the Newfie Albert is not very steeply priced, though copies in good condition are becoming increasingly difficult to locate.

Portrait Gallery

Two years later came a stamp of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, thirty years after, a likeness of the infant Prince Edward—Edward VIII—Queen Alexandra, and the Duke and Duchess of York (King George V and Queen Mary).

The Coronation issue of 1911 gives a complete portrait gallery of the Royal Family. The new King and Queen are there along with Prince of Wales fated to ascend the throne and abdicate all within a year, Prince Albert, who took his place as George VI, the Princess Royal, together with Henry (Duke of Gloucestor), George (the late Duke of Kent) and John, who died while a child.

The handsome figure of the Prince of Wales appears again in the series of 1928 and 1932. It is on the six cent value of the latter set that the present Queen makes her first appearance. The panels at the side of the stamp bear the rose and the thistle, symbolising England and Scotland. The Queen Mother is shown (as Duchess of York) on the 7c red-brown of 1932, and on the standard Colonial Coronation designs of 1937, the 3c of 1938 and the Royal Visits of the following year.

Elizabeth 1, the illustrious namesake of the present queen in whose time Nefoundland was formally annexed to the English crown, is shown on two values of the Humphrey Gilbert commemorative set of 1933. Two more portraits of the present queen appear on Newfoundland stamps, one the charming 4c of 1938, the other a similar item of 1947.

Now Newfoundland has gone the way of the older British North Americans like New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and been absorbed by her larger neighbour Canada. Unlike other BNA's however, the popularity of Newfoundland seems assured, since from the historical angle her stamps are among the most important in the Empire and because her Air stamps are among the classics of aero-philately. This popularity will probably be sustained — at least through the present reign—by the stamps bearing the charming chlidhood likenesses of Elizabeth.

Canadians

Still in North America, Canada has issued a fairly early portrait of the Queen: the 1c value of the Silver Jubilee issue of 1935. Four monarchs appear on the stamps of this set— George V on the 3c, Edward VIII on the 5c, George VI on the 2c and Elizabeth on the 1c. On the occasion of the Royal Visit of 1939, a charming 1c stamp was issued showing Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.

A Dorothy Wilding portrait of the Queen as Princess graces a 4c blue stamp of 1948. The last of the pre-accession Elizabethans of Canada is a somewhat undistinguished item featuring Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

African 'Visits'

Going over to Africa, we find that many of the British South African territories have issued stamps bearing the head of the new queen. The Union, South West Africa, and the Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland Protectorates all issued special stamps in honour of the visit of the Royal Family to South Africa in 1947. The Protectorate stamps consisted of four values, the 3d and 1/- stamps showing the two princesses.

Elizabeth and Margaret form the central subject of the 3d; their portraits flank the king and queen on the shilling value. The bi-lingual South African Royal Visit threepenny shows the Princesses as the central subjects, surmounted by a crown and flanked by national symbols. For South West Africa the same stamps appeared overprinted 'SWA'.

The two princesses appeared on the halfpenny of the Southern Rhodesia Royal Visit of April 1947, the penny bearing the likenesses of the king and queen. The Victory issue of a month later allotted a stamp apiece to Elizabeth and Margaret.

Running over to the Antipodes, we find many stamps bearing the new Queen's portrait. New Zealand broke new ground by adopting a triangular format for the Health Stamps of 1943, two very popular and pleasing designs showing Elizabeth and Margaret. The stamps were the work of the British firm of Bradbury Wilkinson, the designer of the stamps being the New Zealand artist James Berry, creator of some of the finest stamps in the world.

The Healths of 1944 revert to rectangular format, the same design, showing both the prnicesses, serving for the two stamps in the set. The sisters are showing in the uniforms of Girl Guides. After a lapse of six years came one of the most charming Elizabethan designs to date—the Health stamps of 1950 portraying the Queen with the infant Prince Charles on her lap. Even those philatelists who have an instinctive aversion to photogravure as a stamp printing process are unanimous that the stamp is a brilliant piece of work.

Australia started off with Elizabethan designs rather late in the day—in 1947—when she issued a penny purple design on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess to the Duke of Edinburgh. This solitary exception apart, there have been no pre-accesion Australian stamps featuring the present queen.

Among the Colonies, Malta is the only one to issue a Queen Elizabeth set. The island is very philatelically minded, as stamp collectors have often found to their cost in the past, so it is easy to understand why Malta jumped at the opportunity afforded by the visit to Malta of the Princess in 1950 and made it the excuse for the production of three commemoratives.

Bright Future

Taking major varieties of watermark and perforation into account, there are over thirty pre-proclamation stamps of Queen Elizabeth in existence. In addition to these are the pre-Coronation items, for many Colonies and Dominions released Elizabethan designs as and when the Georgian stamps were exhausted at the Post Offices.

The Elizabethan group is already a fairly sizeable one, and in the days to come is certain to swell considerably. In the case of most of the larger countries a wait and see policy would be best, since a good many of the items that are at present only available at near face will drop considerably in price. Nor is it likely that there will be any of the freak varieties that complicated the Georgian group, since these latter were the result of war conditions.

It is as yet far too early to work out the investment possibilities of the current and forthcoming Elizabethans, but about the pre-accession stamps there can be little doubt. The bulk of these will certainly rise in value in the years to come, in some cases fairly rapidly, for despite large quantities having been printed of most values, supplies will be difficult to locate once collector demand for stamps of the new reign is at its height.

For any collector thinking of going in for the new group, all the pre-accession Elizabethans and ALL stamps issued after the death of King George VI will have to be acquired as soon as possble, whatever be the design of the stamp. The group itself is likely to have a very bright future and now is the time to begin—at the very start.

Aussie 3d.

Due for issue on the 17th of June was a new Australian 3d definitive Queen Elizabeth stamp superceding the corresponding value bearing the head of the late King. The latter stamp will, however, remain on sale at all post offices until stocks are exhausted. The design of the new stamp is the same as the 3½d red Queen Elizabeth issued in April.

Czech 'Fiddler'

Two stamps have been issued by Czechoslovakia to mark the International Music Festival at Prague. Denominations of the stamps are 1.50 kr and 4 kr, and the central subjects are composer Janacek and violinist Josef Slavik. International Children's Day provided the excuse for two stamps (2kr and 3kr.), while among the forthcoming sets announced are Physical Culture commemoratives and one showing various forms of transport.

RHODESIAN HALF-CROWN

Among the most attractive stamps in the Coronation sets issued by the various Dominions is this half-crown value from Southern Rhodesia.

TURKS HONOUR MEHMET II

The Fifth Centenary of the Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks receives philatelic commemoration in a series of twelve pictorial designs and a miniature sheet. Conqueror was Sultan Mehmet II. Following are the particulars of the new series.

5 kurus ultramarine and deep blue, Fort of Rumelihisar at Istanbul.

8k. grey, Arrival of the Edirna Canons.

10k. blue, Mehmet and the Turkish Fleet.

12k. violet-red Beached Galleys.

15k. yellow-ochre, Walls of Topkapi.

20k. reddish-yellow, Entrance to Istanbul.

30k, deep olive, Mosque of Mehmet II at Istanbul.

40k. blue, Presentation of the Cross to Orthodox Patriarch Yenadios.

60k. sepia and deep sepia, Map of Istanbul in the 15th Century.

1 lira, olive-green, Mausoleum of Mehmet II at Istanbul.

2 lira, multi-coloured stamp miniature of Mehmet II at Sinan.

2½ lira, multi-coloured stamp showing portrait of Mehmet II at Gentille Bellini.

Dunant Lauded

A fine symbolic design honouring the 125th anniversary of the birth of Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross, has been issued by Germany (Federal Republic). The stamp shows the points of the compass with the Red Cross in the centre.

CHECK LIST OF CORONATIONS

THE eagerly awaited Coronation series for the Colonies has been handed jointly by the famous security printers Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., and Thomas De La Rue and Sons, Ltd. The stamps have been recess-printed by the latter firm, while the designs are the work of Bradbury Wilkinson. Particulars of the uniform Colonial set are given below. The various Dominions have issued distinctive stamps. These Coronations are not the first 'Elizabethans' for issues from Australia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Gold Coast and several other territories have already made their appearance.

ADEN: 15c green.
ADEN: (Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla) 15c blue.
ADEN: (Kathiri State of Seiyun) 15c green.
ANTIGUA: 2c green.
ASCENSION: 3d grey.
BAHAMAS: 6d blue.
BARBADOS: 4c orange.
BASUTOLAND: 2c purple.
BECHUANALAND: 2d orange-brown.
BERMUDA: 1½d blue.
BRITISH GUIANA: 4c red.
BRIT. HONDURAS: 4c green.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS: 2d grey.

CAYMAN ISLANDS: 1d green.
CYPRUS: 1½ piastre green.
DOMINICA: 2c green.
FALKLAND ISLANDS: 1d red.
FALKLAND ISLAND DEPENDENCIES: 1d blue
FIJI: 2½d green.
GAMBIA: 1½d ultramarine.
GIBRALTAR: ½d green
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS: 2d grey.
GOLD COAST: 2d brown.
GRENADA: 3c red.
HONGKONG: 10c purple.
JAMAICA: 2d green.
KENYA, UGANDA & TANGANYIKA: 20c orange.
LEEWARD ISLANDS: 3d green
MALAYA STATES.

Johore: 10c purple.
Kedah: 10c purple.
Kelantan: 10c purple.
Malacca: 10c purple.
Negri Sembilan: 10c purple.
Pahang: 10c purple.
Perak: 10c purple.
Perlis: 10c purple.
Selangor: 10c purple.
Singapore: 10c purple.
Trengganu: 10c purple.
MALTA: 1½d green.
MAURITIUS: 10c green.
MONTSERRAT: 2c green.
NIGERIA: 1½d emerald green.
NORTH BORNEO: 10c scarlet.
NORTHERN RHODESIA: 1½d orange.
NYASALAND: 2d yellow.
PITCAIRN ISLANDS: 4d deep green.
ST. CHRISTOPHER - NEVIS-ANGUILLA: 2c green.
ST. HELENA: 3d lilac.
ST. LUCIA: 3d red.
ST. VINCENT: 4c green.
SARAWAK: 10c blue.
SEYCHELLES: 9c grey-blue.
SIERRA LEONE: 1½d lilac.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE: 15c green.
SWAZILAND: 2d brown.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: 3c green
TRISTAN DA CUNHA: 3d olive-green.
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS: 2c green
VIRGIN ISLANDS: 2c green

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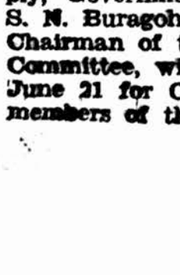

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ISRAELI TROOPS ENTER JORDAN TERRITORY

Armistice Body Report

AMMAN, June 20 (UPI-AFP): The mixed Armistice Committee meeting here yesterday found Israel responsible for an incident in which an Israeli detachment entered the Jordan territory and in which three Israeli troops were killed. The incident occurred near the Jordanian village of Kaffin on the night of June 17.

While admitting the Israeli error, the senior Israeli delegate deplored that the Jordan security forces "cold blood" in which they killed three Israelis. The Jordan senior delegate pointed out that Israelis also reserved the right to fire on infiltrators without warning.

NEW DELHI: The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, Shri S. N. Buragohain, who is also Chairman of the Stores Purchase Committee, will leave Delhi on June 21 for Calcutta with other members of the Committee.

Kidwai Urges War On Unemployment

DUTY OF CENTRE & STATES TO FIGHT MENACE

BARASAT, June 20 (UPI).

THE Union Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, declared here today that the big problem before us and against which we have to wage a total war is unemployment.

Educated youths with vigour and enthusiasm, he said, were seeking employment in vain. They wanted to work, but found no avenue before them. "Unless we can utilise their energies, their enthusiasm will die away and there is very little hope for the country."

The Union Food Minister, who was presiding over the West Bengal Congressmen's Conference called upon the Central and State Governments to take up "in right earnest" the problem of unemployment. I am confident they are capable of removing this Enemy No. 1 of the country."

Mr. Kidwai said both agricultural and industrial production was going up in the country, but the people's purchasing power had gone so low, there were very few people to buy the products. This made incumbent on the Central and State Governments, he added, to take this question in right earnest. This question could be solved if there were concerted efforts by sections of people.

Incidentally he referred to the Five-Year Plan and said this should go a long way in solving this vital problem. That made the Plan much more important and it had to be implemented at any cost.

Referring to the question of readjustment of boundaries, the Union Minister said it had to be tackled in such a way that no bitterness was created between the two neighbouring states.

Mr. Kidwai's special appeal to youngmen was to root out corruption from public and private life. "Take a pledge to fight out this evil," he called upon the youths, "and you will be doing a great service to your motherland."

FOOD PROBLEM

The major problem that confronted the government, he said, was how to feed the people with a huge food shortage. Crores of rupees were being spent for importing foodgrains from abroad. In the last four years they had spent 108 crores on subsidising imported food.

But today, he announced amidst cheers, they had been successful to a great extent in turning the corner.

Referring particularly to West Bengal the Food Minister said he was satisfied with the food position in West Bengal and said, "if the present tendency continued there would be no problem at all in the state next year.

DEMAND FOR "LEBENSRAUM"

The West Bengal Congress Conference held here today reiterated its demand for extension of the boundary of the State as passed by the Legislature in its last session on linguistic and other consideration. The importance of this readjustment, the resolution stated, had been increased in view of the partition of Bengal and the influx of a large number of displaced persons.

Sundarban People Demonstrate

BASIRHAT, June 20 (UPI): About one thousand famine-stricken Sundarban people, who paraded the main streets of Basirhat this afternoon, assembled at the criminal court compound shouting various slogans demanding gratuitous relief and introduction of cheap ration to the famine-stricken people of Sundarban.

Their leaders met the S.D.O. Basirhat who gave a patient hearing and assured them he would redress their grievances as far as practicable, after which they peacefully dispersed.

Hospital For City Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Plans are under preparation for an up-to-date well-equipped modern hospital to be known as Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

The hospital, to be located near the Haffkine Institute, Parel, will be meant exclusively for industrial employees insured under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

The total cost of the entire hospital, estimated at Rs. 75 lakhs, is to be met by the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust. Maintenance charges will be met jointly by the State Government and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

The hospital, when ready, will benefit about four lakhs of workers employed in various factories in Greater Bombay and will accommodate as many as 300 in-patients at a time.

Move For All-India Hotel Federation

BOMBAY, Saturday: Four regional hotel associations in India will meet in Delhi in the middle of July to form an All-India Hotel Federation for improving the standards of hotels in the country, it was learned.

The Indian Government, it is understood, is anxious that such a Federation be formed to help in the development of tourist traffic.

There are approximately 15,000 hotels in India.

A draft constitution of the proposed Federation is ready and will be placed before the Delhi meeting.

The central office of the Federation will be at Delhi.

The four existing regional offices are at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi.

Survey Of Middle Class Unemployment

CALCUTTA, June 20 (Nafen): The Indian Government have issued instructions for a sample survey to be conducted in Calcutta to obtain data on the extent of unemployment among middle class families, it is learned here.

The survey, which will cover a random sample of some 4,000 families living in the predominantly middle class localities of the city, will be conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute. Work on the survey will start almost immediately.

Asian Mayors' Conference

CALCUTTA, June 2 (UPI): An Asian Mayors' conference is proposed to be held either in Tokyo or in Calcutta.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Naresh Nath Mookherjee, is expected to leave for Tokyo on July 8. During his stay in Tokyo Mr. Mookherjee in consultation with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government will fix up the venue and the date of the proposed conference.

Cholera Deaths In Uttar Pradesh

LUCKNOW, June 20 (UPI): Cholera accounted for 145 seizures and 72 deaths during the week ended June 13 as against 130 seisures and 70 deaths in the previous week.

Lightning Takes Toll Of Five

COMILLA, June 20 (UPI): A man was killed by lightning at Bhdugar village, according to a message received here. This makes a total of five deaths caused by lightning in the district of Tippera in course of a fortnight.

PAK COTTON BODY PROTESTS

Formation Of Experts' Committee

KARACHI, June 20 (UPI): The Board of Directors of the Pakistan Cotton Association at a meeting took exception to the "unilateral decision made by the Pakistan Government in constituting a committee of experts without reference to the Pakistan Cotton Association. It, therefore, urged the Government to reconstitute the committee of experts and include two representatives of the Association to ensure its successful functioning and full accord between the Government and the trade.

The Board assured its wholehearted co-operation towards the implementation of schemes directed to establish cotton trading on healthy and progressive basis.

More Land For Irrigation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A further 16,000 acres of land in the Belgaum district may be brought under irrigation when Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, opens the second phase of the 44-mile Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project on Thursday, June 25. About 14,000 acres in the area are already under irrigation.

Work on the first 17 miles of the canal is complete, bringing the cost to about Rs. 2½ crores.

One of the major projects included in the Five-Year Plan, the Ghataprabha Project has surpassed all others in the progress made.

The total project, estimated to cost about Rs. 5½ crores, is expected to be completed within the next three years and should bring under irrigation a total of 100,000 acres of land.

LOTTERY BAN HITS MALAYA CONGRESS

SINGAPORE, June 19 (Nafen): The Malayan Indian Congress has called an emergency meeting to consider the Federation Government's ban on lotteries organised by political parties. The Congress is organising its second lottery, from which the proceeds will go to the party's welfare funds.

The Congress received a letter sent to all political parties stating that they would have to apply for a registration if they wished to continue with lotteries. The Malayan Chinese Association, organiser of giant $1,400,000 lotteries for its welfare funds, is also holding a hurried conference on the Government's ban.

SOCIALIST'S RECIPE FOR FIGHTING REDS

KUALA LUMPUR, June 19 (Nafen): The best way to counteract Communism was to accept the principles of Socialism and economic and social justice, Mr. S. A. Rahim, a visiting Socialist leader from Madras, told Malayans at a farewell tea party. He was concluding a three-month visit to Malaya.

"In no other way can Communism be effectively tackled in this part of the world," he said. He was now convinced that the Communist struggle in Malaya was not one for national freedom and he promised to emphasise this when he returned to India. He praised General Templer, the High Commissioner, for his "statesmanlike, realistic and progressive" approach to Malayan problems.

Mr. Rahim will make a 50-page report on Malaya to the Indian Socialist Party on his return.

FILM PERSONALITY HONOURED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press conference and tea party were held this evening at the Mirabelle Hotel in honour of Mr. R. A. Morris, the Overseas Sales Manager of Associated British Pathe, a film distribution organisation.

Mr. Morris is on a world tour exploiting the possibilities of the new amateur colour film, Pak colour, which is so popular in Britain. Besides, he is negotiating with Noronha Limited the distribution of his company's films.

DAKOTA INQUIRY

Shankar Saran Submits Report

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI):—Shri Shankar Saran has submitted to the Government of India the report of the Court of Enquiry investigating into the Dakota air crash, which occurred near Delhi on May 9, 1953.

The Dakota aircraft VT-AUD operated by Air India Limited took off from Delhi (Palam) airport at 01-25 hours on May 9, to commence its scheduled night air service on the route Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay with four members of the crew, a supernumerary pilot and 13 passengers on board. Within less than two minutes after the take-off the aircraft met its doom.

The wreckage of the aircraft was found distributed over a bounder-studded area measuring approximately 300 yards by 150 yards at a distance of about 1-1/4 miles to the south-east of Palam airport and immediately north of village Mehipalpur. There were no survivors.

On May 12, 1953, the Government of India appointed a court of inquiry to investigate into the causes of this unfortunate crash.

Altogether 66 witnesses were examined and nine witnesses were recalled for further examinations.

The court and the assessors visited Palam and Safdarjung airports to get acquainted with the procedures that precede the actual flights and subsequent landing. Special flying tests were carried out under the supervision of the Court to test the feasibility of certain theories.

It is understood that the report has covered a wide ground and several recommendations of far-reaching importance have been made the adoption of which, in the opinion of the Court, would tend towards preservation of human life and avoidance of similar accidents in future.

POPULAR CONTROL OVER FINANCES

Rajpramukh On Mysore's Progress

BANGALORE, June 20 (UPI): The Rajpramukh of Mysore said here today that unlike several other states, Mysore had made substantial progress in the field of control over the State's finances by introducing parliamentary control over the finances during the past three decades.

Laying the foundation-stone of the premises of the new Accountant-General's office here today, the Rajpramukh said that even before the present Constitution of India came into operation and the State became a member of the Indian Union, they in Mysore had evolved through the period of years a system of financial and audit control similar to the system obtaining in the neighbouring provinces during the British administration.

Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, welcoming the Rajpramukh and other guests and requesting the Rajpramukh to lay the foundation stone, stressed the necessity to work out details of various schemes of expenditure with reasonable care and accuracy in advance so that the tax-payer could get full value for his money.

SIX INJURED IN EXPLOSION

AURANGABAD, June 20 (UPI): Six persons were seriously injured in an explosion in Khakadpura near Radhamohan temple, Aurangabad today.

According to information reaching here, a scrap iron collector out of curiosity to know the contents of an iron shell found in the day's collection, banged it on a stone. The shell exploded. The man was severely injured, besides four young girls and one boy. All the six were immediately rushed to Government Hospital

Between You And Me

By Me

THE gap between old ideas and new trends is upsetting the balance of political, social and economic forces in Free India.

Inaugurating the Nilgiri Youth Conference, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar dwelt upon the definite and well-marked cleavages in outlook and ideology between the old and middle-aged people and the younger generation. According to him, the younger generation was thinking that the older section was not able to keep in touch with the current events, trends and forces, while the old generation thought that the younger people were rash, impetuous and lacked patience.

New ideologies like Marxism and Communism have irresistible fascination for young minds, who see an Utopia in a classless society, free from capitalist exploitation. The older generation insists that non-violence and bloodless revolutions of the Gandhian type have paid bumper dividends, and that India should not deviate from the Gandhian ideal. The Five-Year Plan, the abolition of Zamindari and the Bhoodan Yagna initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave constitute the reply of the old generation to the challenge of the youth.

* * *

There is some truth in the complaint that the forces of youth that participated in and moulded the freedom struggle had been subsequently left out in the post-freedom set-up. This is mostly due to the logic of events that ushered in our freedom.

In China where the revolution was violent, the old order was knocked out, root and branch, and was replaced by the youths who were in the vanguard of the revolution. The administration and other popular organisations were overrun by youths, who use them today as intruments for preaching and practising their gospel and ideology.

In India, the freedom struggle culminated in a "take over", and not "change over". When we became heirs to freedom, we also inherited the evil legacy of a bureaucracy, which made itself indispensable in the quick-change events preceding and following the advent of freedom. Thus the administrative set-up remains today, in the main, as it was in the British regime, and new elements are completely cut out from this charmed circle.

* * *

On the ministerial side, it is the "old guard" again. Barring a few exceptions, ministerial posts at the Centre and in the states continue to be vested in the same personnel. The case of the late Mr. N. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar is an illustration in point. He retired from office under the British regime and was subsequently drafted for the Constituent Assembly to help the formulation of the new Constitution. Then he was made a minister, with a number of portfolios, and despite his irrevocable decision not to be in office after the General Elections, he was not spared and was put in charge of the Defence Ministry. Even after his demise, the post is kept vacant for months, and no successor has been announced. One begins to wonder whether there is such a dearth of talents in this vast country to man key posts in the administration.

* * *

After the advent of freedom, several departments have been created with bloated personnel and most of the key posts in the new departments have gone to the minions of bureaucracy. In the ever-increasing cry of dearth of suitable talents, the authorities have drafted in pensioned personnel and super-annuated men to run the departments. It looks as if the right personnel is not available in the lower rungs of the ladder or in non-official circles.

Respect for age and seniority is an article of faith with the average Indian. And despite this fact, progressive forces are feeling that youth is deliberately kept out from places of power and initiative. The record of officialdom is not very enviable in view of the prosecution launched against some civilians for corrupt practices. Though Pandit Nehru took charge of the Congress from Shri Purshottamdas Tandon with a vow to purge the organisation of all shady elements, his "screening test" has proved futile and the old gang is at it again.

* * *

Barring perhaps Britain, India is the only country where the old rule the roost. Despite the tall talk of infusing new blood in the Centre, the average age of the Central Cabinet personnel is over 55 America has boldly tried the experiment of running the administration with a majority of younger elements. Her ambassadors and consuls are comparatively young men and go-getters. Even in Burma and Indonesia, the government is manned by youth and middle-aged men. The Burmese Premier, Aung Sang, was only 32 when he was fatally shot.

Owing to the peculiar nature of India's freedom fight, men who have grown grey in the service of the country are now holding top-ranking positions in the Government. Still there is room for youths somewhere at the top. Unless they are allowed in and trained for leadership, we will be suffering from woeful lack of right personnel for the future. Already the question is asked as to who will be the worthy successor to Pandit Nehru.

Pandit Nehru's career is a shining example of the need for training youth for leadership. A young subaltern of the Congress, he pushed his way up by dint of service and self-sacrifice. He subsequently became the General-Secretary of the Congress along with Dr C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. The "Jawahar" (jewel) of his great father and the finest flower of the Gandhian movement, he had the unique honour of becoming the youngest President of the Congress. So it was easy for Gandhiji to nominate Pandit Nehru as his political heir. As Prime Minister, Pt. Nehru has grown tall in international estimation and has reached the Everest of fame, by his successful foreign policy. So it is not so easy for him to nominate his political heir, as was the case with Gandhiji.

* * *

One of the major postulates of democracy is that nobody is indispensable to it Even a veteran like Mr. Churchill who saved Britain after the Dunkirk, was kicked out of Office, and now has been kicked up in the Honours List. Fortunately, we had a Mahatma to lead us to freedom and it will be a poor democracy if we always look to a Mahatma for running our government.

More than a Mahatma, democracy needs constitutional statesmen. According to a British constitutional expert, a constitutional statesman is "In general a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities." Unfortunately today, we have more men of uncommon ability and few representatives of common opinions. From here stems the basic cleavage between the old and the new generations. The right way to correct the maladjustment of forces is to put youth in positions of responsibility and make them bear the burden. Thus only can the torch of freedom be carried from generation to generation.

* * *

Freedom is worth fighting for but is nobody's monopoly. The Goddess of Liberty is a jealous mistress, and does not allow her votaries to rest on their laurels. That is why the freedom fight is always on, though the fronts may change. Freedom in India has acquired many peculiar cannotations. It has meant "status quo" for some, while the diehards view it in terms of revivalism. The Progressive forces see in it a blank cheque to go ahead. All these are facets of freedom and have to be integrated for the country's good. Freedom is a continuous journey, and not the journey's end.

* * *

Curtain Call

THE latest issue of "Curtain Call" produced by the Army Headquarters Dramatic Society is a veritable symposioum on art, including drama, music, classical and folk dances.

The Army Dramatic Society has staged a number of dramas in the capital and its performances have drawn warm encomiums from critics and connoisseurs. But the publication of a bi-annual magazine dealing with all facets of art is a unique venture and fills the void in the cultural life of the country.

The question can be asked why, out of all cross-sections of Indian society, fighting men should assume the role of propagandists of peaceful pursuits like drama and allied arts. It is true that the army marches on its stomach; but its morale and high calibre spring from its native culture and the traditional way of life. During the last world war ENSA booked prominent artistes like Ram Gopal to entertain fighting men. During the Kashmir campaign the services of Hima Kesarcodi were availed of to entertain Indian troops with dances and ballets. All these artistes have spoken very highly of the good taste and keen eye of the army men for drama and dance. In fact, many of the army men are amateur artistes themselves.

* * *

In this warring world of communalism, linguism, regionalism and provincialism, the Indian army forms an "One World" and maintains the high traditions of India's composite culture. Jawans hailing from various parts of the country have not only enriched the army with their military prowess, but have also added to the strains of culture which make the army truly Indian. This variety of tastes and cosmopolitan outlook, free from inhibitions and complexes, are mirrored in every page of "Curtain Call."

The highlight of the latest issue is the controversy regarding the role of music on the stage. Mrs. Kamal Ketkar, a noted singer, who was booked for Coronation recitals in London, asserts that music and drama go together, while Prof. N. R. Barhadpande argues the other side. Though quixotic situations arise when an actor sings from his death-bed, Indian drama has grown with music, and is inseparable from it. This calls for right songs for right sequences and just enough, not to impede the tempo of action.

* * *

The folk dances that were staged in Delhi at the initiative of the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, formed a panorama of personalities and colour. The hill tribes of India from the Nagas of Assam to the Nayadis of Travancore were in full force and exhibited their unsophisticated folk art in rural settings and colourful costumes. Coloured plates of Jaunsari dance of Uttar Pradesh. Sema Naga dance of Assam and Ho dance of Bihar are reproduced in this issue.

Shri V. B. Ramaiah Pillai, the veteran Nattuvanar of South India, has written an article on the intricate art of Bharat Natya, with quotations from Sanskrit and Tamil scriptures. Shri Pillai's foremost disciples like Kumari Kamala and Kumari Vyjayantimala have made a name in the dance world. Another interesting article is on "Folk dancing" by Nina Timmayya, hailing from a military family and a good dancer herself.

* * *

In the art section, contributions from Krishna Chaitanya on "Indian Art in China" and by the well-known art connoisseur Shri G. Venkatachalam on "Salar Jung Museum" are noteworthy. The section on drama has valuable contributions from Shri. Tarun Roy and Shri Surendra Nihal Singh, but the long article on "Stage Settings for Amateurs" by Dr. Charles Fabri contains valuable tips, not only for amateurs, but also for professionals.

The issue is profusely illustrated with photos, sketches, etchings and colour plates.

In his message to the "Curtain Call", the Commander-in-Chief, General Maharaj Rajendrasinghji says: "I see that the C.-in-C.'s silver medal and cash prize of Rs. 25 offered for the All-India Play Competition have yet to be won. I think it is a golden opportunity for Indian playwrights and dramatists to rise to the occasion and take full advantage of the vast material available in the country to produce plays which wil portray the Indian way of life, both of the present and the past." The C-in-C's message is both a patriotic call and a challenge to Indian playwrights and it is to be hoped that they will deliver the goods ere long.

("CURTAIN CALL" THE OFFICIAL-ORGAN OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS DRAMATIC SOCIETY, NEW DELHI, A BI-ANNUAL PUBLICATION. PRICE RS. 2.)

INDIAN CLASSIC ON ARCHITECTURE

(Continued from Page 3 Col 5)

the other hand, provision for "dharmashalas', free and charitable guest-houses for deserving people, were indispensable under all village schemes and town plans of ancient India.

In architecture, sculpture and painting India reached a place of honour in the whole world. The city, buildings and tanks of Mohenjodaro (3250 B.C.) demonstrate the principles of construction formulated later in the Manasara.

Structures of the Vedic period (2500 to 600 B.C.) and the Buddhist period (600 to 100 B.C.) which do not exist intact but of which graphic descriptions are available, further corroborate the rules of Manasara. The Kailasa temple at Ellora is a real wonder of the world. Mount Abu presents a unique construction in white marble. Gates of Sanchi Stupa in Bhopal state are achievements of high order. The architectural beauty of Karle cave can hardly be seen anywhere else. The iron pillar near Delhi has proved what Indians could do in metal. Colossal Jain and Buddha images are indeed bold constructions. Sculptures of the Gupta age (4th and 5th centuries) covering all objects and ideas have no parallels. Technical perfection and artistic achievements of the Ajanta cave paintings (600 A.D.) could be attempted in Italy 800 years later, in 1400 A.D.

The influence of Manasara can be traced in old monuments in border lands like Kashmir, Kangra valley, Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Ceylon; in Khotan and Swat, in Burma, Siam (Thailand) Champa, Cambodia, Sumatra, Celebes, Bali, Borneo and Java where the colossal Bara—Budur exhibits the unmistakable influence of Manasara architecture Such influence has been traced in certain structures in China. Japan, and Central America also.

INDIA'S INFLUENCE ABROAD

The Mayas of the Yuvatan Peninsula of Central America built "magnificent temples and palaces some of which have been discovered." The scanty remains do not supply details for a satisfactory comparison with similar structures described in the Manasara and the other architectural texts. But the walls referred to by Dr. Gann look like the city walls described in the Manasara. If the city within these walls could be identified together with its buildings, road, and the general plan, it is not unlikely that one might have found there one of the town-plannings minutely described in the Manasara and other architectural texts.

Mayas are mentioned in the Mahabharata. "For five centuries they successfully resisted all the efforts, first of the Spaniards and later of the Mexicans, to conquer their country. These Indians, so far as is known, live the lives of ancestors of a thousand years ago. They worship the same gods and perform the ancient religious ceremonies."

Professor Grafton Elliot Smith of University College, London, has been able to establish the Indian connexion with the Central American Maya ruins through the Indian Archipelago of whose monuments Indian connexion is clear beyond any doubt.

The International Labour Organization in their lastest survey at Geneva have directed the Building Institution that there should be search for 'lost knowledge" in building techniques which wrest from the ruins of the past the "secrets of the Asian Continent's former architectural greatness. These secrets lie buried in our architectural texts rather than in the undiscovered caves and ruins of ancient temples and palaces. The "lost knowledge" is to be resurrected from a proper study and experimental application of the rules and directions given in the Manasara which is a standard and complete treatise on the science of architecture (vastu-sastra).

The institutions like the Building Research Institute at Roorkee, and builders of new towns and villages may also consult local talents with profit and should not entirely be guided by experts of foreign training whose principles and inspiration are based on foreign models which are not likely to suit Indian soil and climate, custom and habits and tradition.—I.N.F.S.

178 Crores Spent So Far On D. P.s

NEW DELHI, June 20 (Nafen).

THE total expenditure from public funds on refugees both from West and East Pakistan since 1947 stood at about Rs. 1,780,000,-000 at the end of March, 1953, according to a spokesman of the Rehabilitation Ministry.

This amount included about Rs. 604,000,000 devoted to housing, and Rs. 402,900,000 on loans advanced to individual displaced persons. The total expenditure on evacuation, relief and other grants was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 764,700,000. The balance was accounted for by establishment charges and miscellaneous expenses.

The provision for 1953-54 is about Rs. 320,000,000, bringing the total to Rs. 2,100,000,000.

DIFFICULTIES

So far as displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned, the burden on the national exchequer could have been very much lighter had a settlement been possible with Pakistan on the vexed issue of evacuee property. A series of conferences have been held between India and Pakistan, but have to this writing proved abortive.

Regarding compensation to refugees, the spokesman said that the government would finally decide on the Rehabilitation Ministry's scheme of compensation after the conclusion of the projected discussions with the Pakistan Government.

Compensation would be paid from evacuee property in India as well as from any amount realised from Pakistan on account of the differences between the value of evacuee property in the two countries.

Certain interim measures of repayment may be taken in the meantime. For instance, applications for compensation have been invited from certain high priority categories of claimants. Generally speaking, these include some of the most needy people such as widows and old and infirm persons.

Abduction Drama In Vienna

VIENNA, June 20 (Nafen): The drama of an attempt by Russian Police to abduct a Czech refugee living in the United States sector of Vienna which resulted in the would-be kidnappers themselves being ignominously arrested, has been disclosed here.

Three Russians dressed as civilians illegally crossed into the American sector and invaded a flat where the refugee, Jaroslav Lukas, lived.

Something went wrong for the Russians.

Lukas, screaming and shouting, resisted attempts to drag him downstairs to a waiting car into which he would have been hustled and driven over the border to an unknown fate.

SPECTACULAR FIGHT

In a spectacular fight, he stabbed one kidnapper with a penknife, threw off another and gave neighbours sufficient time to call Austrian civil and Inter-Allied Military Police.

At pistol point, an Austrian policeman forced the Russians to release Lukas.

The trio were escorted to a vehicle to be taken into custody.

Suddenly a Russian military policeman, who arrived with the Inter-Allied Police Patrol, made a desperate effort to "rescue" the kidnappers by driving off in the car. But he was seized by an American and the car was halted.

Later, the Russian police were handed over to senior Russian officers after their identities had been established.

Smugglers Clash With Police

DAMASCUS, June 20 (Nafen): Following firing lasting over an hour between Syrian Customs guards and a smugglers' gang on the high mountain slopes along which the Syro-Lebanese frontier line runs the gang leader and three others were arrested.

The rest of the smugglers managed to escape back into Lebanese territory. A large quantity of hashish was confiscated.

DACOITS BAG BIG BOOTY

Attack On Women At Wedding Ceremony

AGRA, June 20 (UPI): About fifteen armed dacoits are reported to have raided a house in a village, under P. S. Govardhan, in the district of Mathura and decamped with booty worth about Rs. 10,000.

The scene of the raid was a house where a marriage ceremony was to take place and some invited guests including some women, dressed with valuable jewellery and ornaments, had come to attend the function.

The dacoits, it is stated, attacked the inmates, including women and children, with lathis. In the melee dacoits threw a cracker from the house-top and then made good their escape with the looted property.

Surgeon's House Burgled

AGRA, June 20 (UPI): Thieves entered the house of the surgeon of Agra, Dr. Srivastava, last night and took away all his belongings including the pistol, one precious ring-watch and other costly dresses. Dr. Srivastava was not at his residence.

Police is investigating, but no arrest has so far been made in this connection.

AGARKAR DAY IN SATARA

SATARA: June 20 (H.S.): "The need for launching efforts for the uplift of backward classes, on the lines of late Shri Agarkar, still remains", declared Karamvir Bhaurao Patil, a veteran educationist and social reformer, at a meeting organised here, under the auspices of Dhyan Vikas Mandal, to celebrate the death-anniversary of late Shri Agarkar. The performance of the recently-held Social Conference at Poona was inspiring in this respect, he added.

The fact that Shri Justice Gajendragadkar, President of the Conference expressed ultra-reformist views from the platform of the Conference was a very hopeful sign, he said.

Shri Patil felt that if Shri Agarkar had survived for a decade more, he and late Lokmanya Tilak would have become united like the confluence of Krishna and Koyna rivers, at Karad in Satara district.

Poona Municipal Corporation

POONA: June 20: (H.S.): The Poona Municipal Corporation, at its meeting yesterday, decided upon a official saffron-coloured flag, to be flown over the Corporation building on special occasions.

At the meeting, Rs. 30,700 were sanctioned for development of municipal markets. The sum will be spent for erection of shades outside the market building.

By another resolution, it appealed to the Government to lower the rate at which water is being supplied to the municipality from the Khadakwasla Dam. It may be noted that recently the rate was increased by the Government, resulting in an additional expenditure of Rs. 21,000, on the part of the municipality.

LANCASHIRE'S RAW COTTON PURCHASES

MANCHESTER, June 20 (Nafen): The Lancashire Cotton Corporation, the biggest of any group of mills in Lancashire, announced that in future it will buy cotton through private enterprise channels.

Hitherto, the group made purchases through the British Raw Cotton Commission.

The decision follows the report by a Government committee on the future of raw cotton buying.

They Have Now Learnt To Give

BETUL, June 20 (UPI): Head constable Salikram, one constable and one postman sprang a surprise here at a public meeting addressed by Shri Jai Prakash Narain on June 17 last when they contributed Rs. 10 each towards Bhoodan Yagna and promised to make similar contribution for a period of five years.

Announcing this Shri Jai Prakash Narain wittily remarked "I am glad to see the police also learning to give now. They are known only to take."

Over 2 Lakhs Man-Days Lost In April

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

NEW DELHI, June 20.

Provisional statistics of industrial disputes for the month of April, 1953 show a total of 67 disputes involving 48,218 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 212,630 man-days.

Compared to the previous month, there was a slight fall in the number of man-days lost despite an increase in the number of workers involved. The number of disputes, however, remained constant. The average duration of disputes came down from 5.6 days in March to 4.4 in April.

Four of the disputes resulted in lockouts affecting 636 workers and accounted for a time-loss of 8,544 man-days. All these were in West Bengal.

Apart from strikes and lockouts resulting from industrial disputes, there were during the month 12 work-stoppages not connected with industrial disputes. These involved 11,510 workers and resulted in a time-loss of 11,331 man-days. Eight of the stoppages were in Bombay State and the rest in Madhya Pradesh.

ANALYSIS

Fifty disputes ended during the month, out of which 38 lasted for not more than 5 days each. Only in two cases was the duration more than a month. Wages, allowances and bonus were the main points of dispute in 18 cases while grievances relating to personnel accounted for 33 disputes. Sixteen disputes ended in complete or partial success to the workers while in 18 cases the workers were unsuccessful. The results of the rest of the disputes were either indefinite or not known.

Among the States, West Bengal accounted for 21 out of the total of 67 disputes and for 38.8 per cent of the total man-days lost during the month. Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras recorded a slight improvement in the number of disputes compared to the previous month but the number of workers involved and man-days lost were comparatively higher. Bihar reported 5 disputes but these accounted for about 24 per cent of the total man-days lost during the month. The labour situation in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh deteriorated.

Among the industries the largest time-loss recorded was in the Engineering industry followed by Minerals and Metals. Apart from these, cotton textiles, Ports and miscellaneous industries also showed increased time-losses compared to the previous month. Industries recording fewer time-losses were textiles other than cotton, food, drink and tobacco, wood, stone and glass, paper and printing and transport including railways. The mines and plantations groups recorded no time-loss during the month under review.

Edinburgh To Meet Everest Heroes

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): If Sherpa Tenzing comes to Britain he will be assured of one of the greatest receptions ever given to a visitor.

Among those who have been following the adventures of the successful British Everest Expedition is the Duke of Edinburgh, and it is understood that he has expressed desire to meet the team.

EVOLVING IMPROVED STRAINS OF SEEDS OF MAIN FOOD CROPS

Expert Body To Be Set Up

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI).

IN pursuance of the recommendation of the Grow-More-Food Inquiry Committee appointed in 1952, the Government of India have decided to form a standing expert committee on seeds, consisting of the Agricultural Commissioner, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, as Chairman, the Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Agricultural Extension Commissioner, I.C.A.R., two State Government experts on seeds (to be chosen), and two representatives of growers (to be nominated by the Central Government), as members and the Deputy Adviser for Intensive Cultivation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, as member-secretary.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Committee will be to review every year the steps taken in every state for the evolution, multiplication and distribution of improved strains of seeds of the main food crops, and to make recommendations, from time to time, which will ensure that as large areas as possible are brought under improved seeds.

A Government resolution on the subject says that the use of improved varieties of seeds is one of the most effective measures for securing increased production of foodgrains in the country. Many of the State Governments have already been distributing improved seeds, but there is considerable scope for co-ordination and improvement in the developmental activities of the State Government aiming at the maximum possible acreage under various crops being brought under improved varieties of seeds at the earliest possible date. One of the recommendations of the Grow-More-Food Inquiry Committee was the establishment of a permanent Standing Committee of experts to review the progress made from time to time and to suggest suitable measures and Government have accepted it.

MONUMENTS IN HYDERABAD

Classification By Zones

SECUNDERABAD, June 20 (UPI): The famous Ajanta and Ellora caves and other national monuments and sites in Hyderabad State, numbering thirty, will function under the south-east and south-west zones in accordance with the Government of India's archaeological regional classification, it is learnt.

The south-east zone has its headquarters at Waltair and the south-west at Poona. The districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak and Hyderabad, according to the classification, will come under the south-east zone, while Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Bhid, Nanded, Gulbarga and Raichur districts will function under the south-west zone.

Excavations at the eight sites at Maski, Kondapur, Paithan, Benkal, Evathalli, Rajankallur and Jannampet will be undertaken by the Government of India shortly and a programme for the purpose is being worked up.

Bhagalpur-Cum-Purnea By-Election

NEW DELHI, June 20: The Election Commission have extended from June 25 to June 30, 1953, the date before which the by-election in the Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea constituency of the House of the People should be completed. The vacancies have been caused by the election of Shri Kirai Mushar and Shri Anup Lal Mehta having been declared void by the Election Tribunal.

REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

British Press Displays News

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): The British Press yesterday prominently displayed the news of the proclamation of the Egyptian Republic, but so far there is little comment.

The impression given in some organs that the proclamation, together with Government changes, have increased military power, is offset by Egyptian Deputy Premier Colonel Nasser's insistence to "The Times" Cairo correspondent that 'essentially this is still not a military government. All we have done is to make the position more logical."

The correspondent then stresses that by retaining Mahmoud Fawzy Abdul Galil El-Emery and Bhagat Badawy, the core of the civilian ministry remains.

Colonel Nasser's assurances regarding foreign policy prompted the "Daily Mirror" Diplomatic Correspondent to assert that "Egypt's change from a constitutional monarchy will not affect relations with Britain."

He then goes on to ask: "The important question is will it lead to political stability in Egypt—and eventually to a proper democratic representative government?"

END OF UNCERTAINTY

The "News Chronicle" Cairo Correspondent reports the news as a climax "ending a period of uncertainty which has been hanging over Egypt for the past month."

Ambassador Abdul Rahman Hakki spent the morning awaiting full instructions from Cairo regarding renaming the former Royal Embassy and other changes which must be affected as a result of the proclamation.

Since Hakki is accredited here as Ambassador of ex-King Ahmed Fouad, it is a foregone conclusion that there will have to be a renewal of diplomatic recognition. But, as the "Daily Telegraph" points out, as regards Britain, this may well be nothing more than a formality.

Torch Commando To Lie Low

CAPE TOWN, June 20 (Nafen): Delegates to the Torch Commando congress at Johannesburg decided that the Press should be excluded from discussions of the organisation's future.

Resolutions discussed are known to fall into three broad categories.

1. Torch Commando should lie low until the Government precipitates a constitutional crisis.
2. It should widen its outlook and, perhaps, enter its own party election candidates.
3. It should largely drop its political activities and become an ex-Serviceman's organisation.

Kalakar Mandal Chief Leaves For Dharwar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The President of Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal, Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein Khan, Khan Saheb Azmat Hussein Khan and Mr. Anantharao Gadre and the Mandal's representatives from Poona and Kolhapur left for Dharwar on Friday, in response to a message from the artists of Dharwar where the AIR jury is about to hold audition tests.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 9, 2009
Muslim: Savval 8, 1372
Parsi: Deh 23, 1322
Sunrise: 6-02 a.m.
Sunset: 7-19 p.m.
Hightide: 07-20, 18-26
Lowtide: 00-50, 12-48

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "The Siddhis of Perfection" at 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA ARTS AND MUSIC SOCIETY: Flute recital by T. R. Mahalingam and party at 6 p.m. at S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: The fifth annual prize and certificate distribution day of the Bhavan's Rashtrabhasha Vidyalaya will be observed at 8-30 a.m. at the Geeta Mandir, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty. The Hon. Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati (Judge—Supreme Court) will preside and Mr. Rajbahadursinh will deliver the convocation address.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Three Stages of Evolution", at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.m.

GREATER BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BOARD: Meeting of Subjects Committee 11-30 a.m., and Open Session at 3-30 p.m. at Bombay State Co-operative Bank's Board Room, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Telang Rd. Matunga: (Pioneer High School Building): Meeting of workers today, at 6-00 p.m. at Sangham premises.

Wanted Man Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Keki Ratanshah Patel against whom allegations of misappropriation of funds belonging to Parsi Gymkhana and Parsi Panchayat at Ahmedabad were made, was arrested by the Bombay Police yesterday. He was produced before Mr. Gehani, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today.

Pending arrival of the Ahmedabad police he was remanded to custody.

Villagers' Aid To Construct Primary School

AHMEDABAD, June 20 (UPI): A purse of Rs. 1,600 was presented to the Collector of Mehsana District, by villagers of Dhandhusan for the construction of a primary school building.

The Collector who was presiding at a formal village function was introduced to four former addicts who had not only given up drinking but also had purified themselves by going on pilgrimage to holy places in repentance.

The villagers also had constructed 1,000 feet of approach road by organising voluntary labour camp.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Bombay Hospital Trust, the Jallo Subsidiary Industries Company (India) Limited and the Oriental Metal Pressing Works, all of Bombay, and their respective workers, have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication. the first two to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore and the third to that of Shri S. H. Naik.

The dispute in the Bombay Hospital Trust relates to the workers' demand for gratuity on the same basis as is granted in the Bombay Municipality, that in the Jallo Subsidiary Industries Company is in respect of the workers' demand regarding basic wages, dearness allowance, bonus, provident fund and gratuity and that in the Oriental Metal Pressing Works, in respect of the workers' demands relating to the scheme of gratuity and reinstatement of two workers.

Asian Development Talks

NEW YORK, June 20 (UPI-AFP): The U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjoeld met Raju Koomaraswamy, President of the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-east Asia yesterday, to dicsuss problems of economic development in that area, it was announced yesterday.

One of the topics discussed was the operation of the U.N. Technical Assistance programmes and the Colombo Plan in South and South-East Asia.

CYCLONIC STORM WEAKENS

Konkan Gets Heavy Rain

POONA, June 20 (UPI): Following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday: Yesterday's cyclonic storm in the north-west Bay of Bengal crossed the Orissa coast last evening and weakened into a deep depression. It was centred this morning about forty miles south of Kanker. It is likely to move further west or west-north-west and weaken.

The monsoon has been vigorous in north Hyderabad, and the Konkan where widespread rain, with very heavy showers at a few places, has occurred. The monsoon was also active in coastal Andhra Desa and Malabar and South Kanara.

Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in the Punjab, Kumaon hills, Madhya Pradesh, Malabar, South Kanara and Mysore and occurred locally in north-east India outside Bihar, in west Rajasthan, Gujerat, Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad and coastal Andhra Desa. Scattered rain was also reported from Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, south Tamilnad and plains of west Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab(I). A few heavy to very heavy falls have been reported from south Orissa and South Kanara.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall:—Bombay 6 inches, Koraput 6 inches, Ramagundam 5 inches, Nizamabad 5 inches, Vengurla 4 inches, Parbhai 3 inches, Hanamakonda 3 inches, Mangalore 3 inches, Mercara 3 inches, Kanker 2 inches and Nagpur 2 inches.

Total rainfall during the past 24 hours at 118 available stations in the plains out of 137.

Having normals ..... 47 inches.

Normal for the above 118 stations—32 inches.

FORECAST.

Forecast valid till Sunday evening:—

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in lower Assam, the central parts of the country, in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and along the west coast and occur locally in upper Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Kumaon hills, east Rajasthan, coastal Andhra Desa, north Tamilnad and Mysore. Scattered showers are likely to occur over the rest of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy to very heavy rain is likely to occur in Gujerat and the Konkan during the next 48 hours. Locally heavy rain is also likely in Madhya Pradesh, south Madhya Bharat and north Deccan (Desh) during the next 48 hours.

HYDERABAD GETS 1 INCH RAIN

SECUNDERABAD, June 20 (UPI): Hyderabad city recorded 1.09 inches of rain for 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. on Saturday. Another 0.16 inches were recorded till 5-3 p.m. today.

Plague, Cholera Absent In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mortality 714 was 52 more than in the preceding week and the death rate was 13.1 on the census population (viz. 28,36,096). Live births registered during the week were 1,333 and the birth rate on the census population of 1951 was 24.4. Out of the total deaths, 180 were among infants under one year of age.

Plague and Cholera were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 19 attacks (including three cases imported one each from Mangalore, Nasik and Bordi District Thana) and 1 death. There were 20 attacks (including two cases imported, one each from Ratnagiri and Dombivli) and 5 deaths from Enteric Fever.

Textile Workers Demand Bonus

AHMEDABAD, June 20 (UPI):—The Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad in a press statement today, made a demand for the payment of "just and satisfactory" bonus to the textile workers, for the year 1952.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, June 21

BOMBAY

243 meters.

07-40 Programme, 07-45 K Sampat, G songs, 08-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar, shiymad bhairav, v.d., 11-45 V Patwardhan, bilawal's variant, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 K Hussain, sarangi, 13-40 Chamber music.

17-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, gauri, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 K Sampat, G songs, 18-30 N L Ranade, tarana marwa, 19-00, K Hussain, sarangi, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 N L Ranade, shankara, v.d., 20-45 K Sampat, G songs, 21-15 Karnatak music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 London Phil. orch.

VARIATIONS 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 K Hussain, sarangi, 08-45 V R Desai, abhang, pad, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 12-30 N L Ranade, brindabani sarang, 13-00 V R Desai, pad, 13-30 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 13-50 Ajambai, Jaunpuri, v.d.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 AIR artist, bhavgeet, 19-30 Sushil Mohan, H songs, 20-30 Urdu nasra (maqala), 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 V R Desai, compsns., 21-30 Sardarbai Karadgekar, kafi kannada, v.d., 22-00 Azambai, marubihag.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Bhakti dhara, 08-15 S Naik, lalit, v.d., 09-00 S Naik, bhairavi, 09-15 Delhi recital, 18-00 and 18-10 Geets, 18-20 N Rawat, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 S Naik, bhoop, 19-15 Neelamani Rawat, G geets, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet, (Baroda), 20-15 S Naik, durga, 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 21-15 Neelamani Rawat, compsns., 21-30 S Gandhi, 'tenth date', G play.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear the Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at the Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 41.72—7-00/9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes, 9-00/9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI—7-00/7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 p. m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45/10-00 Musical Programmes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC N Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC Show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 An. Shipping Festival service, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Big Theft Of Jewellery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Crimedom struck a new blow last night at established law and order when a house at Worli Point was broken into and jewellery worth more than Rs. 25,000 was removed from there.

Police, in reporting the dramatic and daring raid, said that the owner of the house, Mrs. Jeroo Sorabjee, had left her home in Rashid Mansions, Worli Point at about 9-45 p.m. last night.

When she returned round about midnight, she didn't suspect anything. About fifteen minutes later, on entering the bedroom, she was aghast at the sight of the shambles in her room.

A cupboard had been ripped open with a jimmy, stools and tables lay overturned in a manner suggesting a furtive and hurried search, table drawers lay half pulled out and their mute contents strewn all over the floor.

The fear-stricken lady immediately telephoned the Police. The custodians of the law came and a quick investigation followed. All doors in and out of the house were still secure, barred and bolted. A window was however broken open at the back of the house, thus immediately showing the point of entry of the thieves.

JEWELLERY GONE

An examination of one of the almirahs showed that all the jewellery stored there was missing.

It consisted of several rings, a couple of bracelets, necklaces, etc. The stolen property was valued at Rs. 25,250.

Milk Cut To Continue

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The present cut in the milk supply of Bombay of 25 per cent in the morning and 60 per cent in the afternoon will continue until normal train services are resumed.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

Awards For '53-54

Members of the Federation of University Women in India have secured the following awards for the year 1953-54: Mrs. K. Lakshmi M.Sc. of Andhra University has won the Aurelia Henry Reinhardt International Research Fellowship of $2,000 for further research in Spectroscopy.

Mrs. S. Chitaley, M.Sc., of Nagpur has won the International Federation of University Women Research Fellowship of £600 for research in Paleobotany.

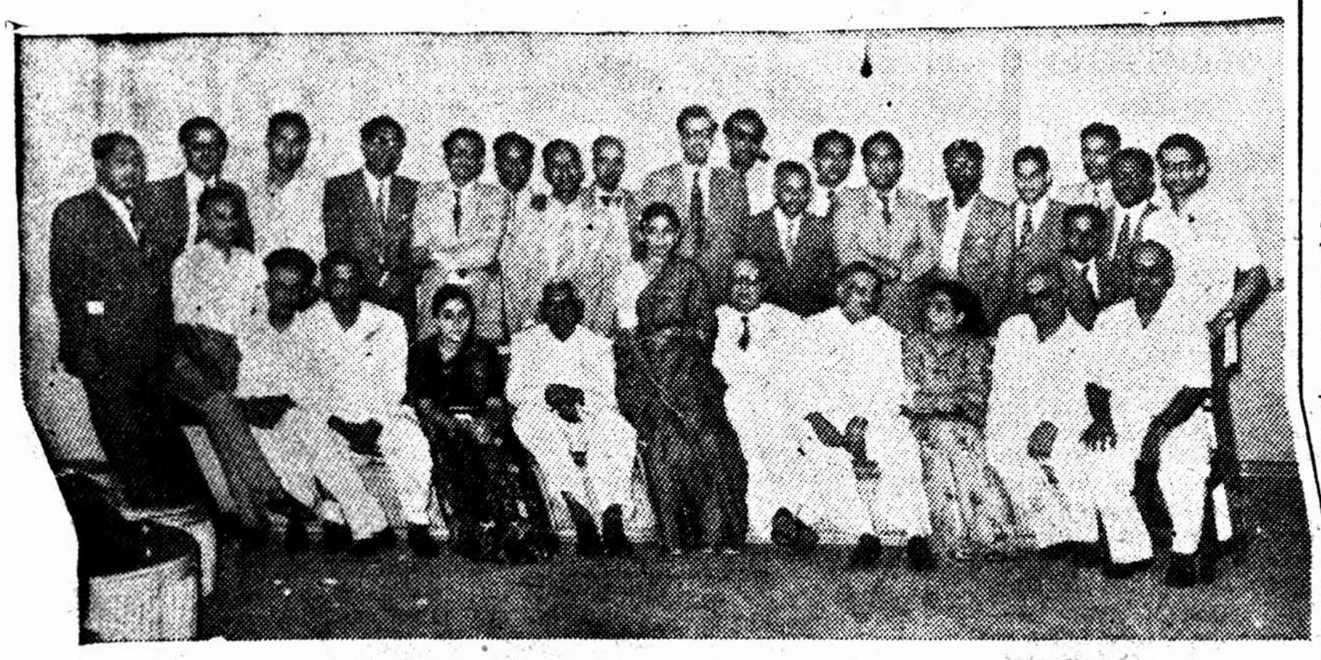
Three other members have been awarded the AAUW Study Grants The recepients are: Miss A. Zachariah, Ph.D., of Madras for research in Botany; Miss M. George, Ph.D., of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for research in Biochemistry; Miss M. Sane, M.Sc., of the Dept. of Statistics, Bombay University, for research in Statistics.

ALLEGED CHEAT ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Harbanslal Sachdev who posed as a Military contractor and allegedly cheated a local firm, was arrested by the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday. He was produced at the Esplanade Police Court and ordered to be released on bail.

The police stated that Harbanslal styling himself as a Military contractor, approached the Officer-in-Charge of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons at Their Taj Branch office and on alleged fraudulent representations obtained an air ticket from Bombay to Madras and a traveller's cheque in the sum of Rs. 5,000. For all this he passed a cheque drawn on the Imperial Bank of India. The cheque was later found to be bogus.

24 Indian Doctors For U.S.



Twenty-four doctors from almost all states of India left for U.S. on Saturday by a special chartered Air India International plane. Indian Medical Association has arranged with the co-operation of American Medical Association that these young Indian doctors will undertake post-graduate studies in different Universities of U.S. and Canada as 'Internees' in specialised subjects for a period of two to three years. They were given a war m send off at the Santa Cruz air port by the local branch of All-India Medical Association. They included four lady doctors.

128 Fishermen Rescued

'RANA' CONTINUES THE SEARCH

MADRAS, June 20 (UPI).

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT fishermen out of a total of 252 marooned in the Bay of Bengal off Madras coast have so far been rescued, it was officially stated today.

Fifty-seven fishermen were rescued by I.N.S. 'Rana' and 11 by a commercial vessel proceeding to Calcutta. About sixty persons returned this morning in their own catamarans after experiencing great difficulty.

I.N.S. 'Rana' located a number of catamarans near the coast 45 miles north of Madras, but could not proceed towards them for fear of being grounded on account of shallow waters. A tug of the Madras Port Trust was directed to proceed there to help such of those marooned persons who needed assistance.

SEARCH STILL ON

The I.N.S. 'Rana' is still continuing the search operations. The Port Trust's tug will also comb an area south of the harbour. Special wireless equipment has been provided in the tug.

A through enquiry made in the fishermen's quarters revealed that 58 catamarans with 252 persons had set out into the sea.

The authorities have approached the Defence Department with a request for aircraft being sent from Poona to help in the rescue operations.

The Chief Minister has expressed his appreciation and thanked the Commander-in-Chief for the help the Naval authorities are rendering in the rescue operations.

Madras Tram Service

MOVE FOR EARLY RESUMPTION

MADRAS, June 20 (UPI): Earnest attempts for the early resumption of the city electric tramways which suspended its operation from April 12th last are being made by both the representatives of the workers and the management on the basis of an amicable agreement regarding the number of workers that could be retrenched, so as to enable the tramway company to run the service without incurring heavy losses.

The Minister for Industries and Labour Dr. U. Krishna Rao and the Labour Commissioner to the State Government are understood to be lending their good offices to bring both the parties to an amicable settlement.

BATTLE FOR TIRUTTANI

Demonstrators Hold Up Madras Express

MADRAS, June 20 (UPI): It is reported that the Madras-Bombay Express which left Madras this morning was held up at the Tiruttani station by a group of people, including persons presumed to be members of the Tamilnad Boundary Commission, which is opposed to the inclusion of Tiruttani taluk in the proposed Andhra State on the ground that the taluk has a Tamil majority.

The demonstrators, it is stated, squatted on the railway track. A contingent of railway police proceeded to the spot from Arkonam junction and cleared the track of the demonstrators. The train proceeded on its journey after about two hours' delay.

REVIVAL OF KHAKSARS

Ex-Constable Arrested

NAGPUR, June 20 (UPI): On receipt of information that attempts were being made to revive the banned Khaksar organisation in the city, the police carried out searches at a number of places and took into custody one ex-constable.

The police also recovered Khaksar flags, a few enrolment forms, 'belghas' and over a dozen Khaksar badges.

Arrests In Belapur

Satyagraha By Farmers

SHRIRAMPUR, June 20 (H.S.): The quarrel between the management of the Belapur Sugar Factory and the tenant farmers on the company's land, has restarted with the launching of Satyagraha by the farmers, opposing the use of land for planting sugar-cane by the company. Twenty-four Satyagrahis were arrested on Thursday last.

It may be recalled that 4.000 acres of land owned by the company were rented to farmers on tenancy-basis. The tenancy ended on March 31, this year. A dispute then arose over the conditions under which tenancy was to be granted again, to the farmers. The Bombay Government then appointed Ahmednagar District Collector as mediator, whose efforts did not fructify.

Peasants And Workers Party's New Policy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA CITY, June 20.

THE Peasants and Workers Party's pledge to the people to undertake programmes of construction on its own initiative was announced by the Party's new General Secretary, Mr. R. K. Khadilkar at a press conference.

He stated that the new move was aimed at mobilising masses for constructive activities that should immediately help in changing social life of the people and remove the dead weight of fatalism from their mind. He explained that the party would seek Government aid, if, and when necessary, in implementing this Peoples' Plan of reconstruction and even offer help to the Government in such schemes that are genuinely meant to meet the needs of people.

Mr. Khadilkar admitted that the Leftist Parties in India had not been successful in winning the support of the people, even in spite of the Nehru Government's failure to solve the basic but urgent problems of the people and said that the time had come for Leftist parties to reorientate their policies and programmes, so as to generate confidence in the masses.

Mr. Khadilkar further stated that Marxist Leadership had not been successful in naturalising the Communist movement in the country, because it failed to recognise the primary responsibilities of giving an ideological battle with traditional ideology which still had a hold on the mass mind. Parties like P. W. Party which had its roots in the masses would be in a better position to lead that ideological battle and thereby help the process of naturalising Communist movement in the country. It would therefore have been a wrong and premature step to join the Communist Party, he thought.

Eight Killed In House Collapse

RAIN HAVOC IN KOZHIKODE: BOMBAY STREETS FLOODED

KOZHIKODE, June 20 (UPI).

EIGHT children were killed and 13 others injured as a result of a school building collapse due to heavy downpour of rain and strong winds that swept over this place. Besides the school building, six other houses also collapsed while the roof of another was blown off. A large number of trees were uprooted and considerable damage to standing crops is also reported.

Father And Son Killed

GOKAK, (Dist. Belgaum), June 20 (HS): A father and his ten-year son were killed recently in an accident here, when a residential building was brought down by a torrential downpour early this week. The mistress of the family, who was injured in the accident, and was removed to the hospital for treatment, is reported to be in a precarious condition.

Trains Arrive Late In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The City was still under the spell of the monsoon showers, but there was quite a lull from noon to 8-30 p.m., during which period Colaba recorded 14 cents and Santa Cruz 3 cents, but at 9-30 p.m. it came down with a vengeance and poured continuously till midnight. Streets were flooded and week-end merrymakers and picture goers got the worst of it having to wade home in most cases.

From 8-30 a.m. yesterday till 8-30 this morning 6 inches of rain was recorded, while an inch was recorded between 9-30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

TRAINS LATE

The Western Railway authorities announced that their main line service was now working and most trains left Bombay Central about an hour late, except the Frontier Mail which departed at the scheduled time. Incoming trains were, however, seriously affected and turned up several hours late. The Frontier Mail due to arrive at 8-40 p.m. is expected at 2-30 a.m.

SINGLE LINE WORKING

Through communications between Gholvad, Dahanu Road and Vangaon on the Bulsar District of the Western Railway were resorted at 12 noon today under single line working on Up main line, says a telegram received from the D. T. S. Bulsar.

RAINFALL

The depression has moved slightly towards the west-north west and was centred this evening near Nagpur.

Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m., Didar, Hanamkonda, Harnai, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Marmagoa and Surat each recorded 2 inches.

During the next 24 hours the monsoon will be vigorous in the Konkan. Widespread and locally heavily rainfall will occur in north-west Hyderabad, north Deccan Desh.

Widespread and heavy rain will also occur in the rest of Hyderabad, south Deccan Desh, South Gujerat and east and south Saurashtra.

Thundershowers will occur at some places west of Saurashtra, North Gujerat and Kutch.

Locally heavy rain will fall in South Gujerat and in the next 36 hours in North Gujerat and East of Saurashtra between 36 and 48 hours.

Bombay City and Suburbs will have increased rain, heavy at times accompanied by dusty and squally winds.

Karwar Gets 5½ Inches Rain

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, June 20.

Monsoon has strengthened along this coast. Karwar recorded 5½ inches of rain in 24 hours, bringing Karwar's total rainfall so far to 13 inches 33 cents.

Rain has fallen all over District facilitating commencement of agricultural operations.

'Phone Circuits Interrupted

Trunk Telephone circuits between Bombay and stations in the South are completely interrupted due to heavy rains. Trunk Telephone service to the South of India is subject to delay, says a Notification issued by the General Manager, Bombay Telephones.

RAIN IN LAKE REGION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the lake region, Tulsi received 6.60 inches, Vihar 5.56 and Tansa half an inch.

The highest rainfall in the city was at Bhandarwada which received 8.02 inches during the past 24 hours.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST

Treatment At PSP Convention

NAGPUR, June 20 (UPI): Shri B. N. Saoji, Secretary of the Nagpur Working Journalists Association, in a statement to the press strongly condemned the way in which the Press was treated in P.S.P. Convention session at Betul. He said that the press had to undergo lot of difficulties while covering the news due to non-co-operation and unhelpful attitude of the P.S.P. leaders towards the press.

"This is really most surprising that the P.S.P. leaders should behave in this fashion with the press when they are not in power. This also gives an indication as to how they would behave with the Press, if they come in power", he added.

"At least in future", Mr. Saoji said, the P.S.P. leaders will not make a show of dictatorial behaviour."

DISCUSSIONS ON ANDHRA BILL

MADRAS, June 20 (UPI): The Madras Cabinet has been discussing the draft Andhra State Bill for the last two days.

After a four-hour Cabinet meeting today, the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, told pressmen that the consideration of the draft Bill by the Cabinet had not yet been completed.

Tigers Kill Three In Assam

JORHAT (Upper Assam), June 20 (UPI): Depredations by tigers, wild elephants and leopards have spread considerable panic among the inhabitants in some parts of upper Assam.

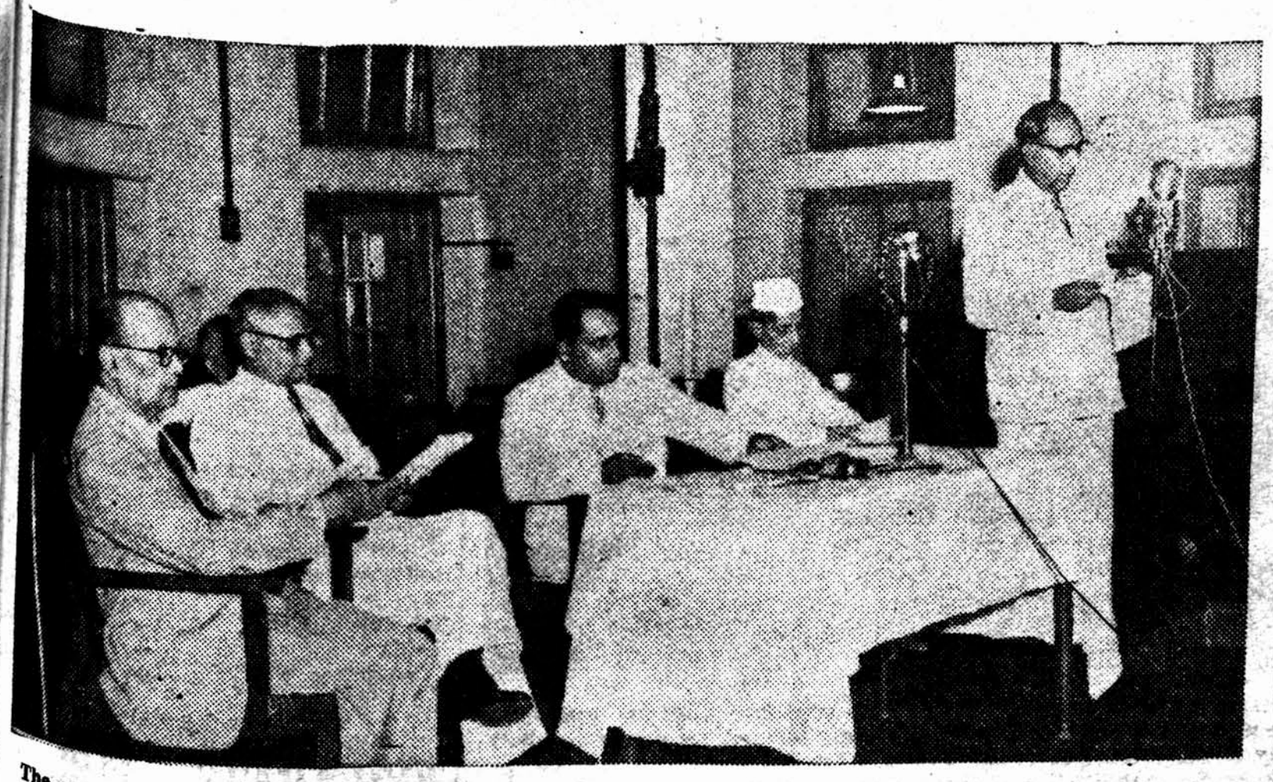
Three persons were killed during last week by tigers in different places.

Depredations by these beasts are believed to be increasing in upper Assam due to the recent floods which drove these animals out from the low-lying jungles.

Widespread havoc is also reported to have been caused by wild elephants in Barhapjan area, near Dibrugarh. One giant tusker killed a man and has been destroying crops and eating up paddy. Local people have asked for permission to kill this rogue elephant immediately.

Will Rhee Be Forced To Quit?

CO-OPERATORS CONFER



The seventh Greater Bombay Co-operative Conference was held under the presidentship of Shri R. G. Saraiya at People's Hall, on Saturday. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. B. V. Narayanswami Naidu, member, Indian Tariff Commission. Photo shows Shri Naidu addressing. Dr. B. V. Naidu, Shri G. M. Laud and Shri V. L. Mehta are also seen in the picture.

Armistice Plan May Be Affected

RED GENERALS BLAME U. N. FOR RHEE'S MOVE

Letter To Gen. Clark

TOKYO, JUNE 20 (UPI-AFP).

COMMUNIST GENERALS KIM-IL SUNG AND PENG TEH HUAI IN A LETTER TO GENERAL MARK CLARK CHARACTERISED THE ACTION OF DR. RHEE IN RELEASING POWs AS "EXTREMELY SERIOUS" AND SAID THAT THE ACTION "AFFECTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT READY TO BE SIGNED".

The Communist letter stated: "Your side is not unaware of such a question; yet your side did not adopt any actual measures to prevent and stop the occurrence".

The letter added that the Communists considered that the U.N. Command must bear serious responsibility for the incident. The letter said: "Our side has long ago and repeatedly called the attention of your side to the fact of the so-called preventing forced repatriation of POWs which your side has propagandised all along and completely fabricated.

U. N. LETTER

The Communist Generals, in a letter referred to the U. N. letter which had stated that 25,000 out of the captured personnel of the "Korean Peoples Army had broken out and escaped on June 18 last from POW camps following secret planning in advance and careful co-ordination at top levels in the ROK Government and with the aid of South Korean security units and outside assistance", and drew his attention to Syngman Rhee's "formal admission" that the POWS were "released" by the R.O.K. security units.

The Communist letter continued: "only ten days ago both sides had just signed an agreement on the question of repatriation of POWs yet the South Korean Government army flagrantly and openly violated the agreement in coercing 25,000 POWs who constitute more than half the total number of POWs into leaving the POW camp under so-called order of 'release' and through the action of secret against and security units from inside prepared to press these POWs into the ROK army so as to achieve the aim of forcibly retaining the POWs.

The Communists then said the United Nations "deliberately connived" at the mass break out and bear serious responsibility for this incident.

A copy of the letter from the Communists to General Clark was handed to newsmen at Pan Mun Jon this morning by a Communist propagandist.

The letter from the Communists reiterated that all captured Communist soldiers would return home, if given a chance. It asked the following question:

"Is the United Nations Command able to control the South Korean Government and army? If not, does an armistice in Korea include the Syngman Rhee clique?"

The letter then stressed "Your side must be responsible for the recovery immediately of all 25.952 POWs. who are at liberty i.e. those who are released and retained under coercion and to be impressed into the South Korean Army. Your side must give an assurance that similar incidents will not recur in future."

The Communist High Command letter said flatly that the release occurred when an armistice agreement was "ready to be signed." The two Communist commanders accused the United Nations Command again of being well aware of South Korean threats to release prisoners, "long before the big break out."

Flying Saucer Over Sindri

SINDRI, June 20 (UPI): The appearance over Sindri of a fast travelling luminous object resembling that of a white patch of cloud, has caused much interest here.

The object was first seen shortly after sunset last week when it was circling anti-clockwise over this town, occasionally varying in light and luminosity. It drifted away after about a couple of hours but appeared again on Saturday and Sunday last at almost the same time. Though it was oval shaped during first appearance, its shape on last Sunday and the day before was nearly rectangular with curved corners and with a remarkable increase in speed and height. On that night, the object was seen at a height of about 250 feet circling one in every four or five seconds anti-clockwise.

U. N. MOVE ON P. O. W.s' RELEASE

Communist Hint To Isolate South Korea

ACCORDING to a Washington message, Syngman Rhee has written the end of his Presidential career and unofficial sources are forecasting the names of two men, one of whom will be his likely successor.

U.P.I. Message from New York states, "President of the U.N. General Assembly Mr. Lester Pearson and Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld are reported to be exchanging views about the possibility of summoning an ordinary session of the UN Assembly to discuss the situation which has arisen out of Dr. Syngman Rhee's unilateral action in releasing the non-Communist North Korean prisoners of war.

The situation has been accentuated by the Rhee Cabinet decision to disperse POWs into suitable hiding places and finally enlist them in the South Korean army.

Rumours About Rhee

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Nafen): There is speculation here that Syngman Rhee has written the end of his presidential career.

The whispers are entirely unofficial, but today some sources say two men are likely to be considered as successors to Syngman Rhee —Paik Too Chin, 46-year-old Premier of Korea, and Rhee's second in Command, and General Paik Son Yup, Chief of Staff of the South Korean Army.

The reaction to Rhee's action in releasing 27,000 anti-Communist North Korean prisoners is so strong that it is leading to a demand for curtailment of Rhee's powers to interfere with United Nations attempts to secure peace and this, in turn, may mean new leadership for Korea.

Paik Too Chin, who is due to arrive in Korea today from Washington, is believed to be favoured, although Paik Son Yup, who a fortnight ago was called home from America by Rhee and had a stormy interview with South Korea's President, is considered a close runner-up.

Qualified Indian optimism that a Korea truce may be reached despite Syngman Rhee's action on prisoners, was still shared by many Western observers after reports of today's Pan Mun Jom meeting.

The fact that the Communists had not broken off the talks encouraged the belief that they may yet make the best of the situation and sign after some further delay.

The Communists will, it is suggested, protract conclusion of the truce which at this stage might suggest anxiety for "peace at any price" and detract from their "peace through strength" propaganda. Consequently, continued argument and protestation at Pan Mun Jom is predicted with the delicate prospect of a truce on the horizon but continuing exposed to the torpedoing potentialities of fresh crises.

Encouragement is taken from India's confirmation of its readiness to undertake her responsibilities in Korea.

While it is admitted anything could yet happen, it is questioned whether the Communists would find advantage in abandoning the truce talks and continuing the war which could only encourage repair of the South Korean rift with the Allies. The Communists may feel that some further delay at Pan Mun Jom would best exploit this embarrassing breach in the United Nations.

RHEE CABINET MEETS

SEOUL, June 20 (UPI-AFP): South Korean President Syngman Rhee and his Cabinet Ministers held an emergency State Council this morning to discuss Government policy, in view of the world-wide reactions to the recent release of north Korean and Chinese prisoners.

Although Government did not officially confirm the receipt of Eisenhower's cable, reported to have been sent on Friday, Rhee was said to be studying a reply to the U.S. President's criticisms.

Hint Of Separate Armistic?

R.O.K. Provost Marshal-General, Wonyong Dok declared here this afternoon that the R.O.K. military police would release all anti-Communist Korean prisoners "at any cost."

The statement followed acting Premier Pyun Yung Tai's demand to General Mark Clark to turn over to the South Korean Government all prisoners recovered and re-detained, together with several thousand others still in the U.N. camps.

The text of the letter released today clarified the official South Korean Government stand on the issue. It said Rok Government released the prisoners for many justifiable reasons, including the special one that these prisoners would "never be freed" if they were entrusted to a Neutral Commission.

Pyun Yung Tai said the Rok must liberate all anti-Communists among the Korean prisoners in U.N. Camps "invariably in a manner least likely to cause trouble."

Meanwhile, a Communist source

(Continued on Page 15)

CONTROVERSY SET AT REST

Tensing On Who Reached Top Of Everest First

KATHMANDU, June 20 (UPI).

THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED RADIO NEPAL ANNOUNCED LAST EVENING THAT THE CONQUEROR OF MOUNT EVEREST SHERPA TENSING HAD DECLARED HIMSELF A NEPALI CITIZEN.

Referring to a statement signed and issued by Sherpa Tensing, the Radio Nepal claimed that Tensing, declaring his Nepalese citizenship, had pointed out that his house was at Solu Khumbu, in Nepal's No. 3 eastern district and had gone to a foreign country (India) only to earn his living and to provide for education of his children.

Radio Nepal further announced that other points which Sherpa Tensing clarified in his statement were that he was the first to reach the summit and Sir Edmund Hillary was below ten or fifteen feet when he reached the peak. The first flag he unfurled on the peak was the national flag of Nepal.

Tensing's signed statement the Radio added, was handed over to a three-man team representing the Reception Committee formed by Kathmandu citizens, which had gone as far as Chaubas, a village about eighteen miles from Kathmandu to meet Tensing Sherpa and others of the triumphant party.

LORD SWINTON FOR INDIA

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): It was announced here Lord Swinton, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, is to visit New Zealand and Australia towards the end of the vear.

On his way home, he hopes to visit Ceylon, India and Pakistan.

NAVY STAY AS LEAGUE LEADERS

Drawn Games At The Cooperage

Indian Navy..... 1, Dynamos ..... 1.
Goan Sports ..... 0, Burmah-Shell ..... 0.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

INDIAN NAVY MAINTAINED THEIR HOLD OVER THE SENIOR HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE LEADERSHIP WHEN THEY HELD DYNAMOS FOOTBALL CLUB TO A ONE—ONE DRAW THIS EVENING AT THE COOPERAGE; WHILE EARLIER, GOAN SPORTS WERE CONCERNED IN A GOALLESS DRAW WITH BURMAH-SHELL.

The Navy had things going in their direction. The ground was moist enough for their heaviness. Intermittent showers aided them further, while referee Uchil showed a tendency to blow in the favour, making it very obvious at times, but he soon realized his position and made amends.

The Navy tried out an experiment by bringing heavy Lyngdoh into the spearhead of attack. He showed his resourcefulnses, but he is a much better half all said and done. Pereira on the right wing broke away often on his flank, while Jayaram on the left found the going difficult as Narayan pinned him down carefully. Raghvan, as pivot kept his attack going with astute passes, but the deep defenders Thapa and Singh proved erratic.

Dynamos were fortunate in saving a point; but they have to thank their custodian Sheenappa for his agility and watchfulness that enabled them to have a clean slate in the initial half. The Dynamos attack was weak, especially due to their lethargic inners, but Laloo showed considerable improvement by distributing the ball well.

In the seventh minute of play Dynamos broke away when Laloo sent out a pass to Janki, but the ball was ballooned over, but this was only a signal for the Navy to counter attack and do all the dictation. Lyngdoh saw his feeble shot from a pass by Pereira well saved by Sheenappa.

Lyngdoh again wormed his way into goal area after robbing Sheshappa of the ball, but Sheenappa came to the rescue of Dynamos with a cool save. Pereira was next to miss when he shot wide from a pass by Lyngdoh.

LALOO SCORES.

Five minutes before the breather, Dynamos forced a corner, Sawant centred for Laloo to score.

Navy, however, drew level in the fourth minute of the second session when a centre from Pereira saw Sheenappa rush out to intercept and miss, but Lyngdoh clinched the issue from a goalmouth scrimmage.

CORNERS

The Navy forced three corners, but all proved abhortive. Then, Lyngdoh scored, but the goal was disallowed for offside.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Singh, Thappa; Watson, Raghvan, Borah; Pereira, Nicholson, Lyngdoh, Shanku, Jayaram.

DYNAMOS: Sheenappa; Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Bhaskaran; Sawant, Gracias, Laloo, John, Janki Dass.

Referee: N. K. Utchil.

GOAN Sports kept up their good work by holding Burmah-Shell to a goalless draw early this evening.

Like the weather, the Goan sides form is uncertain; but when they do get going then anything can happen. However, luck ran their way this evening and despite the gruelling time they had, they survived a defeat.

However, Burmah-Shell had the better of the game and had they been victorious; none, not even their opponents would have grudged full points.

But the hero of the match was once again the man under the Goan bar—Alves Almeida. He saved daringly and confidently. His was a difficult and dangerous task yet he brought off some spectacular saves.

The Shell attack lacked co-ordination and finish, though they had all the chances they needed to score. Santiago sent in a hot one in the early period of the second half, but Almeida failed to stop confidently and Rego rushed in to connect, but the ball was kicked clear by Almeida.

A CLEVER DRIBBLER

On the other hand, Santa Rita cleverly eluded Poonawalla and Angelo, and centred to Gabriel D'Costa, but Le Febour, Shell's custodian saved his high shot.

The Goan goal had a narrow escape in the twelfth minute of the second half when 3 successive chances were wasted. Santiago's shot hit the cross-bar; the rebound was sent in by Rego, but Almeida saved and the deflection went to Middlecoat, who sent the ball wide.

More narrow escapes were in store for the Goans, but they survived a gruelling time and before the end nearly pulled a fast one over Shell when Silveira, the Goan centre forward, had a shot at goal, but the ball travelled wide and Santa Rita rushed in to connect, but pushed into an onrushing goalie.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour, A. Vaidya, Angelo; Franklin, Ben Martin, Poonawalla; S Lobo, Rego, Santiago, A. Middlecoat, U. Singh.

GOAN SPORTS: A. Almeida; Baptista, C. Rodricks; G. D'Costa, T. Gama, A. D'Souza; Santa Rita, P. Antao, B. Silveira, M. D'Mello, A. Gama.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

Seine Swim Race

PARIS, June 20 (Nafen): Five Egyptians are among the 14 competitors from eight nations for tomorrow's international 28 kilometre Seine swimming race through Paris which is due to begin at 10-30 a.m. (Paris time) and end about 4-30 p.m.

The race which will viewed by thousands of families from bridges will be particularly exciting as nearly all the entrants are experienced Channel swimmers.

Mohammed Sabry, who is charge of the Egyptian team, told Nafen after today's test swim: "Our boys are fighting fit and in excellent condition. I am particularly confident of two of them—M. Hassan Hammad and Hassan Abdulrehim—finishing first and second in the race."

Sabry referred to Frenchman Roger Lemorvan as the most formidable opponent who is almost certain to be among the first three or four.

He said the temperature of the water was about the same as the Nile in winter and there was little difference in the currents.

The greatest difficulty was refreshments. Competitors would be fed three times on glucose and tea or coffee and would be given only 20 seconds each time to drink it.

The Egyptian swimmers upon completion of the race will be given a 24-hour rest before they resume training for a similar race in the Loire at Nantes on July 4.

Don't You Like Me?

Santiago, Shell's centre forward pulls a wry face and an awkward pose when Goan goalkeeper Alves Almeida jumped to punch a ball away in this Senior Harwood Football League tie at the Cooperage between Burmah-Shell and Goan Sports which ended in a draw.

Offer Of Bonus To Australian Players

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION TO INDIAN OFFER?

SHEFFIELD, June 20 (UPI-AFP).

Indian Cricket Board's attractive offer of six hundred pounds bonus to each player, conveyed through its President Mr. J. C. Mukherjea from Calcutta and flashed in English afternoon papers, for an unofficial Australian team touring India in the ensuing winter has been favourably received here, writes Berry Sarbadhikary, UPI-AFP special representative.

Even many Australian topnotchers—no names mentioned—are willing to undertake the Indian tour. But the question is if they will say "yes" when time comes to sign on the dotted line. Many Australian cricket high-ups, players, officials and commentators, think they cannot.

It may be recalled that in February this year the Indian Board's official invitation to Australia on advice, if not assurance, of Sir Donald Bradman, himself member of Australian Board, was turned down. I gather, the chief reason for rejection was the Australian Board's reluctance to have their domestic cricket interfered with, which the acceptance of Indian tour would have necessarily involved.

Stretching that point it is difficult to see how anybody who is somebody in Australian Sheffield Shield cricket can make the Indian tour. True, Australians are all amateurs, at least supposedly, which explains the Indian Board's use of that cautious expression "bonus". But Australians regard that unwritten law can have stronger grip than written.

Perhaps by an "unofficial" team the Indian Board are thinking in terms of "have beens" on the model of former Australian test captain Jack Ryder's team to India in 1935-36 which included that celebrated Australian, C. G. MacCartney. Similar cricketers, just out of the test cricket that readily come to my mind are Sydney Barnes, Bill Brown and "mystery bowler" Jack Iverson. But can sixteen such cricketers be assembled under, Sir Donald Bradman, which would make all the difference?

Nehru Meets Austrian Minister

BURGENSTOCK, (Switzerland), June 20 (UPI-AFP): Indian Prime Minister Shri Nehru and Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber today had a half hour talk here. They are understood to have discussed economic questions of interest to both countries.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:
4-45 p.m. Dockyard vs. Indian Gymkhana; 6-00 p.m. Tatas vs. India Culture League (Senior Harwood League).

Yorkshire Make A Good Start

SHEFFIELD, June 20 (UPI-AFP): Yorkshire had scored 252 for the loss of five wickets at close of play here, today, the first day of their three day match against the Australians.

Yorkshire got off to a good start against the Australians. Hutton played confidently with ample support from Lawson.

Yorkshire have a formidable batting side and their displacement will not be an easy task for the Australians.

Ring, however, has proved to be the most successful bowler, so far, having captured 3 wickets, while Johnston has taken the other two.

Hutton, the English Test skipper scored 67, while Watson contributed 61, Sutcliffe and Yardley are the not outs.

YORKSHIRE (First Innings)

Hutton c Tallon b Johnston	67
Lawson c Hill b Ring	30
Wilson b Johnston	39
Holliday lbw b Ring	15
Watson b Ring	61
Sutcliffe not out	31
Yardley not out	2
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts)	252

BRICKBATS FOR SOCCER CROWD

Offenbach Kickers Win

CALCUTTA, June 20 (UPI):—About a dozen football enthusiasts were injured on the Calcutta maidan this evening when the big crowd that assembled on the ramparts of the Fort William having failed to get entry into galleries which were crowded, threw brickbats on the spectators on the football ground, standing inside, obstructing their view on the football ground.

The match was between East Bengal and the German Football team, Offenback Kickers.

The police soon brought the situation under control. The injured were removed to Medical College Hospital, where all but one were discharged after treatment.

One serious case was admitted as an indoor patient.

Offenback Kickers, the West German Soccer team today lowered the colours of yet another leading Calcutta side, East Bengal, with a solitary goal victory. The match was played in aid of charities on a rather slushy ground due to the morning rains.

SHEIKH AJMERI OUTWITS ANTIA IN FINE GAME

State Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SHEIKH AJMERI a newcomer to Bombay chess played a fine game to outwit Noshirwan Antia in the first round of the qualifying Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row today evening.

Ajmeri lost his Queen for two pieces in the opening phase of the game but made a gallant recovery against Antia's slow tactical play. With the skilful use of his two Bishops Ajmeri soon got the upper hand and regained the Queen. The game went on to 37 moves and Antia resigned against the formidable threats of two connected passed Pawns supported by the Rooks and an extra Bishop.

In another game S. Tilak with the bold play of his King managed to score over N. H. Dotiwala in a well-contested encounter. The text follows.

White: N. H. DOTIWALA.

Black: S. TILAK.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-B4; 4 B-B4, Kt-Q5; 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; 6. KKt-Kt5, B-K3; 7. KtxB, PxKt; 8. Kt-R4, P-Kt4; 9. KtxB, PxB; 10. P-QB3, PxKt; 11. PxKt, QxP; 12. Q-R4 ch., K-B1; 13. QxP, R-Q1; 14. B-K3, QxP; 15. BxP ch., K-B2; 16. QxQ, RxQ; 17. Castles, Kt-B3; 18. P-B3, P-QR4; 19. QR-Q1, KR-Q1; 20. RxR, RxR; 21. B-B2, Kt-Q1; 22. B-K1, P-R5; 23. B-B3, P-R6; 24. BxP, PxP; 25. BxKtP, R-Q7; 26. B-K5, RxP; 27. BxP, R-B7; 28. B-K5, P-Kt4; 29. R-QKt1, R-B4; 30. R-Kt7 ch., K-Kt3; 31. B-Kt2, Kt-B4; 32. P-Kt3, Kt-Q6; 33. B-R3, R-B6; 34. B-B8, R-B8 ch.; 35. K-Kt2, R-B7 ch.; 36. K-KR3, Kt-B7 ch.; 37. K-Kt2, KtxQP ch. dis. ch.; 38. K-Kt1, Kt-Q7; 39. R-Kt7 ch., K-B3; 40. RxRP, KtxP ch.; 41. K-R1, P-Kt5; 42. B-B7 ch., K-B4; 43. R-R6, P-K4; 44. R-B6 ch., K-K5; 45. R-R6, K-K6; 46. B-Q6, R-B8 ch; 47. K-Kt2, R-Kt8 checkmate.

In another delightful game of the evening Minocher Pestonji played the Sicilian Defence to down Pheroze Khory.

THE RESULTS

Group I: N H Dotiwala 0, S Tilak 1; S Y Bhide 1, R P Vaidya 0; M P Rao 0, Al Nasir 1; H V Jogiekar 1, D S Vaidya 0;

Group II: C J Vyas 1, P V Phatak 0; Sunny Khory 0, Abdulla Bhugan 1; S C Bhatt ½, F K Kanga ½; S Rehman 1, A F Currimbhoy 0; D R Vakil 1, Sanwarmal Todi 0.

Group III: K V R Ardhani 0, V V Kuwalekar 1; J K Kanga 0, R Sunderam 1; B S Agnihotri ½, N J Sanjana ½; Sheikh Ajmeri 1, N E Antia 0; P F Khory 0, M P Pestonji 1.

The game between S. Todi and D. R. Vakil took an unfortunate turn when Todi who had battled for 5 hours to obtain a winning position with 2 extra Pawns lost his Rook through an oversight when the game might have been adjourned with the better chances for Todi or at least Todi would have had the draw.

STOP SUPPLIES OF FUEL & ARMS

Proposal To Paralyse Syngman Rhee

U.N. (New York), June 20 (UPI-AFP).

WELL-INFORMED circles here said that the stopping of military supplies—particularly fuel and munitions—to South Korean forces would be the most effective way of preventing the Syngman Rhee Government from violating an Armistice Agreement.

These circles, who are well up with the Korean situation, fear that the release of the anti-Communist prisoners by the South Korean Government is only the first act planned by President Syngman Rhee to oppose an armistice.

They said that South Korean troops would be quickly paralysed if the supply of American materials to them was cut and their ability to prevent an armistice coming into force would be only theoretical.

UNGRATEFULNESS

SYRACUSE: Vice-Admiral Turner Joy, former Chief of Allied Truce Delegation in Korea said yesterday that the South Korean President Syngman Rhee did not appreciate what the U.N. had done for his country.

He made this statement inreference to the lease of 25,000 POWs by President Rhee.

He added: "It is very regrettable particularly comig at a time when an armistice is practically assured". He accused the South Korean Government of "breaching the faith" between Korea and the U.N.

Will Rhee Quit?

(Continued from Page 13)

at Pan Mun Jom interpreted today's Communist letter to General Clark as a clear choice offered to the Allies either to recapture all the escaped prisoners immediately or sign a separate armistice with the United Nations, excluding South Korea.

By addressing their reply to General Clark, Col. Herr said his interpretation of the letter was that the Communists asked either for a free hand to fight South Korea alone, or the return of all released POWS. He said General Nam Il showed "more emotion than usual, was a little more tense", as he read the letter.

He added today's meeting was "open" at the Communist request, but said the next meeting would be secret as all previous meetings since May 25.

Clark's Letter To Rhee

TOKYO, June 20 (UPI-AFP): General Clark, C-in-C of U. N. Forces in a letter to President Syngman Rhee last Thursday, released here today, expressed profound regret that the Rok guards released the anti-Communist North Korean POWs" in clear violation of my authority" over the Rok Armed forces.

The letter recalled that in the summer of 1950, when the United Nations responded to Rhee's appeal for help, the Rok Government assigned command authority over all its land, sea and air forces to the U.N. Commander for the duration of the war.

General Clark continued: "I cannot at this time estimate the ultimate consequences of this precipitious shocking action on your part, nor can its effect on the common cause, for whom we have sacrificed so much during these past several years, be forecast at this time.

Armistice Plans Suspended

Preparations for the Armistice ceremony at Pan Mun Jom were suspended by the Communists today after considerable progress had been made in the construction of new buildings and other facilities. A brick foundation had been laid behind Conference huts for a huge hall in which the Armistice was to be signed. The foundation had been built two days ago by 200 to 300 soldiers and civilians who were ordered to cease work upon the news of the South Korean release of the POWs.

Across the road from the conference hut, the Communists tore down the roofed mud huts, gathering place and shelter for observers of both sides.

MARTIAL LAW EASED IN EAST BERLIN

BERLIN, June 20 (UPI-AFP): Martial law in East Berlin eased slightly last night when the Soviet Commandant, General Dibrova, announced that the curfew would be cut by one hour at night and one in the morning.

Allied Authorities in western sectors have also been informed that three check points would be open till 8-30 at night to allow East Berliners working in western sectors to get back home.

Meanwhile it was learned that the headquarters of Socialist Unity (Communist) Party in the American sector had been wrecked by rioters who escaped. Some 600 builders, who fled to West Berlin during the riots, have said they do not wish to return to the Soviet sector. The Builders Trade Union will provide them with the necessary aid.

An AFP correspondent was detained by the East Zone police for 90 minutes yesterday. When he produced the Allied zonal pass at the French-Soviet sector line, he was released after he had seen a Soviet officer.

E. GERMAN'S CHARGE AGAINST U. S.

BERLIN, June 20 (UPI-AFP): East German Vice-Premier, Otto Nuschke, who was turned over to the soviet authorities after two days in the American sector of Berlin, told the members of the East Zone Christian Democrat Party that American officers tried to force him to make confessions about the Soviet Union and Eastern Germany, the Soviet controlled news Agency said last night.

Nuschke said efforts were also made to compel him to stay in Western Berlin despite his protests.

In an address at the Christian Democrat headquarters in East Berlin in Nuschke said: "The energetic measures of the Soviet troops of the state bodies and of the peaceful citizens of Berlin have saved the peace in Germany. We must be perfectly aware that if the putsche staged by the West Berlin provocateurs had been successful Germany would have another war."

M. P. Cabinet Back To Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 20 (UPI): The Madhya Pradesh cabinet is expected to move to Nagpur from Pachmarhi in the last week of this month.

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister, will return to Nagpur on June 29 next.

It is also gathered that the next session of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly would be held in the second half of August instead of September as originally planned.

NAGPUR: Mr. R. V. S. Mani, General Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union, Madhya Pradesh, has urged the State Government to publish the report of the Chhuikhadan Enquiry Commission.

Dulles Meets Envoys

BigDecisionsOn Korea Expected

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI-AFP): Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, yesterday met the Ambassadors of all countries fighting in the U. N. Forces in Korea—except the South Korean Ambassador.

All the Ambassadors refused to make any statement about the meeting but it was reported in Washington that the American Government was thinking of taking rigorous diplomatic and military measures following the release of anti-Communist prisoners to ensure that the South Koreans did not jeopardise the chances of an armistice.

The meeting, said to be "exceptional", was the second important conference called by the State Department yesterday.

Other sources here hinted that a decision of very great importance had been taken at the National Security Council meeting on Thursday last.

NAZIMUDDIN VACATES 'GADI'

Presidentship Of Pak Muslim League

KARACHI, June 20 (UPI): Khwaja Nazimuddin, till recently Prime Minister of Pakistan, has resigned from Presidentship of the Pakistan Muslim League.

This was announced in Karachi today by the Vice-President of the Muslim League, Mr. Yusoof Hasoof Haroon. Mr. Haroon said he would convene an emergent meeting of the All-Pakistan Muslim League after consultation with Prime Minister Mr. Mohammad Ali, who is expected to return soon.

In a press statement announcing his decision, Khwaja Nazimuddin said he had decided to resign from the Presidentship of the Muslim League immediately after his dismissal from Prime Ministership in April last but he did not do so so long as he did not want to leave the organisation without finding a suitable incumbent for the office of the presidentship.

Absconder Arrested In Quetta

QUETTA, June 20 (UPI): One Saleem alias Naimullah, who recently absconded with a sum of Rs. 38,000 from the Hyderabad Railway Pay Office, has been arrested at Quetta.

Of the stolen amount, a sum of Rs. 29,000 has been seized by the police.

According to police, the accused took away Rs. 38,000 from Railway Pay Office, Hyderabad, and ran away to Quetta where he stayed at Punjab Hotel and led a princely life till his arrest. He allegedly posed as a big business man and invested some money in local firms. His investments have been recovered.

M.P. Has More Wheat Acreage

NAGPUR, June 20 (UPI): The total area under wheat in Madhya Pradesh this year is estimated to be 27,42,000 acres, which is greater than the corresponding area 26,80,000 acres of last year by 2.3 per cent.

Pickpocket Arrested

KALYAN June 20 (H. S.): Dharmachand alias Rahimtoola alias Ramlal, a habitual pickpocket, was put under arrest by Shri Madhavrao Shetye, sub-inspector here.

The accused is suspected to be a member of an inter-State gang of robbers.

A couple of days back he is reported to have successfully cheated a Government official from Mathura. He is understood to have started a quarrel with the official over the question of occupying a particular seat in the railway compartment and succeeded in gaining a seat by his side. He later on is stated to have relieved the official of Rs. 125.

THIRTY REFUGEES ARRESTED

Demonstrators Demand Land—Not Mere Relief

BARASAT, June 20 (UPI).

NEARLY thirty refugees, including a large number of women, some carrying babies in their arms, who came to demonstrate their grievances before the West Bengal Provincial Congress Conference at Barasat were cordoned at Barasat Railway station and put under arrest by police.

Shouting their demands for land and not just temporary relief at worksite centres, they came from a camp 20 miles from Barasat.

Another group of refugees were held back by police about two miles from the conference pandal. A big police force guarded the Railway station.

Four refugee leaders were arrested just as a crowd alighted from a train. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate requested the crowd to disperse, promising to hear their grievances later, but the refugees refused to budge an inch and wanted to proceed to the conference pandal. After about three hours of unsuccessful attempt, a cordon was thrown round the crowd. A mild scuffle ensued and some women shouting hoarse tried to break the police cordon. The police pushed them back and later took them in batches to the local sub-jail in a prison van.

HOW TROUBLE STARTED

There were several demonstrations by refugees in Barasat today and police had to disperse the crowd at least at three places after declaring them unlawful assemblies.

A large number of people including several women determined to proceed towards the pandal where the Provincial Congress Conference was being held were detained and a large number were warned and let off. At two places, there were minor skirmishes between the police and the demonstrators.

The trouble started in the morning with about 30 persons collecting at the Barasat station platform. They wanted to proceed to the Congress pandal but the police prevented them. After arresting four ring leaders the SDO asked them to go back. But they refused to budge. At last all of them were arrested, but actually about 10 only were detained and the rest warned and let off.

WOMEN ARRESTED

Another group of refugees were cordoned off about 250 yards from the pandal on the main road. The Superintendent of Police appealed to them to disperse but they refused. Ten men and five women were arrested and the rest chased off.

The third demonstration was staged near the railway crossing where about 150 refugees made their way to the venue of the session. They were again warned by the police and requested to disperse. Six persons were arrested here. About hundred refugees who had been chased away earlier from the roadside, collected and squatted on the railway track. The police chased them away once again when a train was coming in from Bongaon.

Later, however, these demonstrators were allowed by the police to hold a meeting at the Barasat Court Maidan on their giving assurance that they would disperse peacefully after the meeting.

The demonstrations were organised by the United Famine Resistance Committee of non-Communist left parties.

Hyderabad Bags Big Export Duty

SECUNDERABAD, June 20 (UPI): The Hyderabad Government realised Rs. 3,03,64,882 from inter-State transit duty during the year 1952-53, according to official figures.

The duty collected in the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,22,48,508.

Export duty for the year 1952-53 yielded Rs. 2,38,54,070, the principal exports being cotton, oils, groundnut, til and gram.

RENE MAYER MAY RETURN TO POWER

PARIS, June 20 (UPI-AFP): With the French Government crisis in its thirtieth day, political circles were talking of the possibility of M. Rene Mayer, Radical Premier, whose defeat led to the crisis, returning to power—but this time with the participation in his government of the De Gaullists, writes Maurice Fabre, AFP correspondent.

This possibility was one of several being discussed. Other names being mentioned were those of former Premier Henri Quille, of M. Joseph Daniel, a moderate and of M. Antoine Pinay, who was Premier before Mayer.

Gadgil Committee

INDORE, June 20 (UPI): The three-man committee appointed by the Government of India, with Shri N. V. Gadgil as its Chairman, to inquire into the needs of the Part 'B' states is expected to submit its report to the Government of India in August after visiting PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat.

The committee will, it is learnt, visit Madhya Bharat by middle of July.

Pak Protest To South Africa

KARACHI, June 2 (UPI): The Pakistan Government have made a representation to the Government of the South African Union on the issue of entry in that country of the wives and children of South African nationals of Indo-Pakistan origin.

Reliable sources in Karachi pointed out that the South African Government's move was in contravention of the provisions of the Cape Town Agreement concluded in 1927 providing for consultation prior to any amendment of the Agreement and would adversely affect about 60,000 Muslims living in South Africa.

EIGHT ARRESTED IN SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, June 20 (UPI): Eight persons were arrested by the Kashmir Government here today following last night's procession by rowdy supporters of newly formed Kashmir Political Conference in Srinagar.

A Government spokesman said that the situation is normal throughout Kashmir.

New Party Formed In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, June 20 (UPI): The formation of a new political party to be known as "the Kashmir Political Conference" was announced at a public meeting held last night.

The new party aims at pressing for the withdrawal of all "foreign troops in the State and demanding for holding of immediate free and impartial plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir."

DACOITS STEAL JAWAR BAGS

PANDHARPUR, June 20 (H.S.): Ten dacoits decamped on Thursday midnight with ten bags of jawar, from the house of Shri Hingmire, at Kosegaon. They are also reported to have seriously beaten two servants, who were sleeping in the yard.

Rosenbergs Executed

PAIR MEETS DEATH IN SILENCE

SING SING PRISON (New York), June 20 (UPI-AFP)

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG were executed here shortly after midnight. The condemned pair both mounted the electric chair without saying a word.

The execution came more than two years after their conviction for conspiring to pass atom bomb secrets to the U.S.S.R.

The last of the numerous attempts to save them from the electric chair failed when the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday annulled the stay of the execution granted earlier by Justice William Douglas and the President refused to grant pardon.

Facing the electric chair were benches reserved for journalists from three American News Agencies who witnessed the execution. A guard was on the door from which the Rosenbergs entered the death chamber. On the other side of the chair was the cabin in which the executioner was placed.

In addition to the journalists, those present at the execution were the U. S. Marshal, William Carrol, his assistant, Prison Director Wilfred Denno, two doctors and Irving Coslowe, Jewish Chaplain who escorted the Rosenbergs to the electric chair. Julius entered looking composed, very upright, walking slowly behind the Chaplain.

Three Shocks

The physicians pronounced him dead after the third shock.

Ethel Rosenberg entered shortly after, stopped abruptly and then walked over to the woman warder. She took her by the hand and embraced her. Then she mounted the electric chair and died.

Shortly before six O'clock (local time) two hours before the time set for the execution, David Rosenberg arrived at the prison to bid farewell to his brother Julius. Shortly, before the Jewish Chaplain Erving Kislowe saw the two Rosenbergs.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had asked for permission to meet when they learned that presidential clemency had been refused. They talked for about two hours separted by a grill. According to the Prison Warder the condemned couple showed no emotion.

The last attempt to save the couple was an appeal for clemency by Ethel only to President Eisenhower which was rejected.

The Case

The Rosenbergs were the centre of a conspiracy that involved getting secret atom bomb information from Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, while he was a sergeant in the Army assigned to the Los Alamos Project in New Mexico. This information was then turned over to a representative of the Soviet Union.

At the trial, Greenglass testified that he had been recruited into the espionage organization by the Rosenbergs for ideological reasons. Greenglass' wife, Ruth, also testified against the Rosenbergs. She was named as a co-conspirator but not a defendant. Greenglass was sentenced to fifteen years for his part in the plot.

Another witness for the Government was Harry Gold, confessed Soviet spy, sentenced to thirty years. Gold, a member of the Klaus Fuchs spy apparatus, said he was the courier who got the secret information from Greenglass and turned it over to Rosenberg. Fuchs, British nuclear scientist, served a prison term in England for turning over atom secrets to Russia.

Sobell was charged generally with being a member of the conspiracy. However, he had nothing to do with obtaining atom secrets. He was found guilty of turning over vital radar and electronics data to the ring while he was employed by the General Electric Company in wartime.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS

PARIS, June 20 (UPI-AFP): A serious demonstration took place last night in Rue Royale near the American Embassy here after the news of Rosenbergs' execution. Shooting was resorted to and one demonstrator was rushed to hospital with a serious bullet wound in the groin. Police were today inquiring into the circumstances of the shooting.

About 600 police in steel helmets with tear gas equipment were stationed around the Embassy, and other police squads and trucks kept continually breaking up knots of demonstrators preventing them from joining into any large body.

MORE TROOPS FOR GOA

2 Battleships Expected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Information has been received in Bombay by the National Congress Goa that two battleships are arriving in Goa from Portugal this month with a contingent of 5,000 more white and Negro troops and military equipment.

This will bring the total number of military personnel in Goa to nearly 20,000, it is stated.

The reinforcements, it is said, are being sent as Portugal wants to be armed to the teeth in the Indian colony, now that the Government of India has almost broken off diplomatic relations with Lisbon.

FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI): The Council of the FAO meeting in Rome yesterday, endorced French Government plans for the International Convention on Foot and Mouth Disease. M. Andre Mayer of France announced France's intention to hold a meeting shortly to prepare a draft of the international Convention on Foot and Mouth Disease.

The members of the Council considered the proposal in relation to the regional approach developed by FAO. Considering the severe losses in the world's livestock population, the Council took note of the progress made in various regions through the machinery established by FAO and International Office of Epizootics.

BIG CANTONMENT IN CYPRUS

NICOSIA, June 20 (Nafen): Laying the foundation stone of the great new British Camp at Dekhlia on June 15 Sir Andrew Wright, Governor of Cyprus, said that the new contonment "will be the finest military cantonment that the British Army overseas has ever seen."

Story Of A Windfall

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): Eighteen days in the life of attractive 41-year-old Mrs. Wyn Blodwen Park, were worth £120,000 to her.

Four years ago, she married a 78-year-old London businessman. He died 18 days after the ceremony, leaving her his fortune.

She has just defeated his relatives in court. They claimed that Park was incapable of understanding what a marriage ceremony implied.

Mrs. Park met her husband at his club, where she was a cashier. They married the same year.

Rosenbergs Were Spies Says Ike

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI-AFP): A few hours before the Rosenbergs were executed the White House released a statement by the President stating why the clemency appeal was rejected.

The President said the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world.

The statement said: "Since its original review of the proceedings in the Rosenberg case by the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts have considered numerous further proceedings challenging the Rosenbergs' conviction and the sentence imposed.

"Within the last two days the Supreme Court convened in a special session has again reviewed a further point which one of the justices felt the Rosenbergs should have an opportunity to present.

"The Supreme Court ruled that there was no substance to this point." I am convinced that the only conclusion to be drawn from the history of this case is that the Rosenbergs have received the benefit of every safeguard which American justice can provide.

FULL JUSTICE

"There is no question in my mind that their original trial and the long series of appeals constitute the fullest measure of justice and due process of law.

"Throughout the innumerable complications and technicalities of this case, no judge has ever expressed any doubt that they committed the most serious acts of espionage.

"Accordingly the only most extraordinary circumstances would warrant executive intervention in the case.

"I am not unmindful of the fact that this case has given rise to grave concern both here and abroad in the minds of serious people aside from the considerations of law.

"In this connection I can only say that by immeasurably increasing the chances of atomic war the Rosenbergs may have condemned to death tens of millions of innocent people all over the world.

"The execution of two human beings is a grave matter. But even graver is the thought of the millions of dead whose deaths may be directly attributable to what these spies have done.

"When democracy's enemies have been judged guilty of a crime as horrible as that of which the Rosenbergs were convicted, when the legal processes of democracy have been marshalled to their maximum strength to protect the lives of convicted spies, when in their most solemn judgment the tribunals of the United States have adjudged them guilty and the sentence just, I will not intervene in this matter."

ARAB EMIGRES TO BE HONOURED

BAGHDAD, June 20 (Nafen): Maitre Tewfik el-Sweidy, Iraqi Foreign Minister, has supported the Arab League proposal to offer decorations to the Arab emigres in appreciation of their good services to the Arab states.

He submitted a note to the Council of Ministers proposing to grant five emigres the Order of Raffedin.

INEVITABLE LOSSES IN GRAIN TRANSIT

Government Explains

THE Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a press note states that some time ago, comments appeared in a section of the Press, based on the reply given to an Assembly question, that the Government's losses on account of shortages, wastages, thefts, etc., in the grain supply scheme, during the period 1947-48 to 1951-52 have been of the order of Rs. 340 lakhs.

The comments have drawn attention to this total figure for five years, without giving any indication of the magnitude of the grain transactions during this period, and this may have created an impression that the losses are unconscionably high, indicating mismanagement or negligence. In order that the position may be seen in he proper perspective, the following is published for general information:

The total quantity of foodgrains, sugar, and cattle-feed sold by the Government during this period of five years is worth Rs. 396 crores and the percentage of losses is only 0.8603, that is, less than one per cent. This loss of Rs. 340 lakhs comprises transit losses, cleaning losses, drainage, shrinkage, deterioration, etc., which are inevitable in trading operations.

INSTRUCTION

It is well known that this State has to depend mainly on imports, which involve movement of grain on a large scale and some inevitable losses during transit. Further, with a view to making clean and wholesome grain available to the public, the Government has issued instructions that all overseas foodgrains and all local grains showing signs of deterioration should be cleaned before issue.

While this ensures that the grain issued to the public is clean, the cleaning operations inevitably impose certain losses on the Government, equivalent to the value of the deteriorated and other inferior grain eliminated in the process as well as loss on account of admixture such as glumes, chaff, dirt, etc.

The Government takes particular care of the grain while it is in storage. Elaborate fumigation and other measures nave been taken and the standards of preservation laid down by the Central Food Ministry are carefully followed.

It may be mentioned that bulk of the loss is due to cleaning operations, but the amount of loss, viz., Rs. 340 lakhs referred to above does not take into account the amount of about Rs. 50 lakhs realised by the Government from the sale of bye-products separate during the process of cleaning.

COAL MINERS' TOKEN

SECUNDERABAD, June 20 (UPI): A dove made of coal was presented to coal-miners of the Singareni collieries by their leader Mr. T. V. Vittal Rao, M. P. who returned from China recently. The Communist leader was given this peace dove by the coal miners of China to be presented to their counterparts in India.

Mr. Vittal Rao, addressing the workers on the occasion, claimed that the coal miners in China were provided with boots, helmets and gloves, and their wages were revised from year to year. He also claimed that the workers did not contribute towards labour insurance, and the contribution on their behalf was made by the management and Government.

YOUTH'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

AHMEDABAD, June 20 (UPI): Unable to bear his wife's separation, a youth attempted to end his life last night.

Kanu, 36, whose wife had left the city for several days was passing his days in agony. He sprinkled kerosene oil all over his body and set fire to it. Hearing his cries, the neighbours rushed to his house and informed the police, who sent him to hospital.

The police have registered a case under Sec. 309 IPC.

Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, had a meeting in London at the Foreign Office with Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd on Friday.

Abdine Palace For President

CAIRO, June 20 (UPI-AFP): Abdine Palace, which was the Ex-King Farouk's principal residence in Cairo yesterday became the official seat of the new presidency.

However a reliable source stated that General Naguib would continue to live in his modest villa at Helmia, a Cairo suburb, where he has lived with his wife and three children since he was named Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Infantry after the Palestine War.

Rail Fares Cut In Egypt

CAIRO, June 20 (UPI-AFP): General Naguib's cabinet, in the first decree it has passed since proclamation of a republic, announced last night a 50 per cent reduction in railway fares from Sunday until next Thursday. The move was stated to be to enable the mass of the people to take part in celebrations of the Republic on Tuesday.

Kashmiris Against Partition

LAHORE, June 20 (UPI): The Working Committee of the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference declared in a resolution yesterday that the partition of Kashmir "shall not be acceptable to Kashmiris."

The Committee met for two days and Choudhury Ghulam Abbas and two Ministers of the Azad Kashmir Government attended its discussions.

The Commitee welcomed the talks between Mr. Nehru and Mohammad Ali on the Kashmir dispute and hoped they would lead to the withdrawal of troops followed by an impartial plebiscite.

HOW VINOBAJI GOT THE IDEA

BETUL, June 20 (UPI): Tracing the history of Bhoodan, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Socialist leader, said at a public meeting here last night that Bhoodan had proved to be the best means for the redistribution of land in India.

This, he said, would provide land to landless labourers and bread to many persons.

Describing how Acharya Vinoba Bhave started Bhoodan Movement Mr. Narayan said that while touring Telengana, Vinobaji saw the deserted fields, looting of villagers by Communist workers and exploitation by military and police.

Fields could not be cultivated as there was no peace. On enquiry villagers wanted eighty acres of land to cultivate. Great was his surprise and pleasure when one Deshmukh offered hundred acres of land for the suffering cultivators. Vinobaji caught the clue and started the movement.

NANDA TO OPEN KAKRAPARA WEIR

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI): Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power will perform the opening ceremony of the Kakrapara Weir and Canal Project on the Tapti in the Surat District of Bombay State on June 29.

The weir has been completed and first irrigation waters will be released into the Chalthan branch of the left bang main canal system. The entire canal system is expected to be completed by June 1955.

The work is being executed by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Project is being financed by the Bombay Government.

GERMANY A DILEMMA FOR THE RUSSIANS

Failure Of Campaign At Reunion

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen).

THE East Berlin revolt places Communist leaders in a fearful dilemma, says the Economist, which describes events there as "thrilling because they come like a flash of lightning across the Iron Curtain showing what might happen if millions of captive people believed that the East-West diplomatic struggle offered a hope of ending or modifying an intolerable tyranny."

The Economist adds: "Communist leaders must decide whether to increase terrorism or to abandon the five-year plans in their present form, and the evidence offers no clear answer as to which course is the better.

"In East Germany riots followed the announcement that terrorist police methods may be relaxed and it seems the horse began to bolt because the reins were loosened. But in Czechoslovakia no such relaxation had taken place.

"And if terrorism is renewed in East Germany what would be the effect on West Germans whom Malenkov is anxious to appease?

"So far, East German workers dislike their local Communists much more than the Russians; but if more of their fellows are run over by Soviet tanks this mood will quickly change. It is indeed a difficult choice for the Russians."

BANKRUPTCY

BERLIN: The bankruptcy of the East German Government, failure of the Russian campaign to reunite Germany and the "futility" of the current Budapest "peace" conference are factors stressed by German observers as arising from the Soviet Zone uprising.

Speakers at the Budapest Conference were extolling the "close links between the East German Government and people" even after rioters in tens of thousands had demanded its resignation and free elections.

Radio Free Europe transmitters in Munich and Lisbon while beaming the latest factual news of the German revolt, including live recordings of Soviet tanks opening fire on workers, are appealing to listeners behind the Iron Curtain to avoid such drastic actions as might provoke further Communist repressive measures.

Tension among the satellite populations is felt to be at breaking point with Czechoslovakia second only to Germany in explosive potential.

150 EXECUTIONS

Over 150 executions have been reported from all parts of East Germany in martial law reprisals for this week's rebellion.

The East Berlin Commandant admitted only one reprisal, that of a West Berliner, whose shooting three Allied Commandants called an act of brutality which would shock the world.

Other Berlin reports suggest the Russians may be preparing to dismiss the present Communist Government for failing to control the situation.

Any new Government would be presented as "moderates" to pacify angry workers.

HEIDELBERG (UPI-AFP): American Headquarters in Germany yesterday issued orders prohibiting all military personnel from going to Berlin unless for special duty. It was explained that this step was aimed at preventing influx of personnel into Berlin under present circumstances. Former permits will also be cancelled.

Reds Protest To Gen. Clark

TOKYO, June 20 (UPI-AFP): The Communist High Command protested strongly to General Mark Clark against South Korean release of 25,000 anti-Communist Korean POWs, at today's plenary session of Armistice negotiators at Pan Mun Jom.

The Communists called for recess at 11-25 hours (local). Next meeting will be held at the request of either side.

Unemployment

GIRI CALLS FOR POLICY DECLARATION

NEW DELHI, June 20 (UPI):—The Union Labour Minister, Mr. V. V. Giri is understood to have submitted a memorandum to the Cabinet asking for a policy announcement by the Centre on the unemployment position facing the Government due to rationalisation and lay-off.

He has suggested that at least 95 days' wage for every year of service should be given to the workers involuntarily retrenched.

The present situation created by sudden retrenchment of workers by employers on account of rationalisation, particularly in the jute industry and lay off in tea gardens, has created a serious problem for the Government. Shri Giri thinks that some measure has to be adopted for providing relief to the retrenched employees. The Industrial Relations Bill which is scheduled to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Parliament provides for such relief. Since it will be long before the bill is passed, Shri Giri thinks that a policy decision in this regard should be announced which should hold good till the bill is enacted.

Cambodian King Returns From Siam

BANGKOK, June 20 (UPI-AFP) Cambodian King Norodom Sisanouk ended his self-imposed exile today by starting back to Cambodia. The King left Bangkok by road at 15-30 hours local time. The King, will return to his capital Phnom Penh, a Cambodian Legation spokesman in Bangkok stated.

KRIPALANI LEADS

PATNA, June 20 (UPI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani is leading in the counting of votes in the by-election from the Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea constituency to the House of the People, according to a report received here from Bhagalpur.

The following are the figures for the latest polling position:—

Acharya Kripalani (PSP)	12,178
Kirai Mushar (PSP)	10,144
Mahabir Das (Congress)	6,814

EDITOR JAILED FOR TAKING BRIBE

RAJKOT, June 20 (UPI): The editor and publisher of a periodical were sentenced today to six months imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 700 and two months with fine of Rs. 200 respectively for taking bribe from the manager of the Digvijay Mills at Jamnagar.

They were later released on a bail of Rs. 2,200 each as they wanted to appeal.

Rosenbergs' Children

TOMS RIVER (New Jersey), June 20 (UPI-AFP): The two children of the executed Rosenbergs were brought back this morning by Bernard Bach, a farmer, who has taken care of the children since their parents were arrested. Mr. Bach left with the children on Friday evening for an unknown destination.

The elder of the children Michael, aged ten, learned the decision to execute his parents by a radio news bulletin. His younger brother who is six is still unaware of the death of his parents.

Commodity Prices Movement

REVIEW FOR MAY

NEW DELHI, June 20.

Wholesale prices, as measured by the official index (with the year ended August, 1939 as base), registered a rise of 3.2 per cent to 397.4 during May '53 as compared with 384.9 (revised) for the previous month. The index was higher by 8.3 per cent when compared with 367.1 for May, 1952.

During the month under review, index numbers for all the groups showed increases: 'Food Articles' moved up by 4.3 per cent to 382.0, 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 6.3 per cent to 477.4, 'Semi-Manufactures' by 2.3 per cent to 360.0 (revised). Manufactures' by 1.0 per cent to 369.5 and 'Miscellaneous' by 3.0 per cent to 619.8.

FOOD ARTICLES

'Cereals' advanced by 4.1 per cent to 455 owing to higher prices of rice at Patna, wheat at Jabalpur and Amritsar, jowar and bajra. An increase in the prices of both, gram and dal-arhar, raised the 'Pulses' sub-group by 10.1 per cent to 490. An increase of 2.7 per cent to 263 in 'Other Food Articles', was brought about by higher prices of sugar and gur, notwithstanding declines in tea and coffee.

RAW MATERIALS

The index for 'Fibres' witnessed a rise of 6.7 per cent to 432 mainly on account of higher prices of raw jute and raw silk. 'Oilseeds' continued to rise during the month, and the index for this sub-group advanced by 9.9 per cent to 624. The index for 'Minerals', however, remained unchanged at 449. The sub-group 'Other Raw Materials', declined by 0.6 per cent to 355 from 357 (revised) for the previous month, owing mainly to the lower average for raw hides, though raw skins and lac witnessed slight advances.

DICTATORSHIP TO END IN SYRIA

DAMASCUS, June 20 (Nafen): Syria's "strong man", Deputy Prime Minister Brigadier Adib Sheshekly, will announce the details of the country's new constitution tomorrow (Sunday).

This news he broke last night when inaugurating the Damascus headquarters of the Arab Liberation Movement, Brigadier Sheshekly's own political party, which has a hard core taken from army officers.

The time had come, Brigadier Sheshekly said, when Syria was able to return to constitutional life since the causes of Syrian instability—which led to three military 'coups d'etat', all engineered by Brigadier Sheshekly—had now disappeared.

WORKS COMMITTEES IN U. K. A 'WASH OUT'

They Talk Of Tea And Ignore Production

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen).

DESPITE the high-sounding ideals of the production committee's set up in Britain's factories, their meetings largely consist of discussions on the quality of canteen tea, says the Birmingham College of Technology.

The College, one of the most important engineering education centres in the country, came to this conclusion after analysing meetings of factory committees in the Midlands.

Theoretically, workers and employers come together to discuss more efficient production, but, say the College investigators, they rarely get round to it.

Workers are unwilling to concede that any of their members should be dismissed as redundant. Managements do not like to admit that they keep on highly-skilled men simply to prevent them going to other firms.

And each side finds it easier to discreetly overlook each other's sins than to get down to business.

The College believes that these meetings should be abandoned along with "superfluous" appointments such as Labour Relations Officers, Welfare Officers and Industrial Psychologists.

In their place should come renewed appreciation of foremen and departmental managers—the men who really have to get on with the job.

If these people kept in touch with each other without bothering about the views of a committee, it is urged, production would soar.

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN IN CHRISTIAN CHURCH

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): Something of a sensation has been caused in religious circles here by the move to modify a ban imposed 2,000 years ago on the work of women in the Christian Church.

When the Assembly of the Church in England met in London, one of the committees responsible for women's work blamed prejudice for women's exclusion from certain religious ceremonies, and one of the Bishops at the Assembly declared in an outspoken speech that while women were expected to be treated in the working world on a level with men when they passed into the Church they were made aware of their sex as "a disqualification for service."

Lord Alistair Graham said: "Is Saint Paul, who lived nearly 2,000 years ago in very different social conditions, to be the arbiter of what women will do for the next 2,000 years?"

A Free Ride For All

VIENNA, June 20 (Nafen): Franz Ponweiser, 24-year-old Viennese tram driver, found it hard to accept the doctor's verdict. They told him he must give up his job for the sake of his health.

So Franz gave it up. But always he longed to be at the controls again, swinging the handles and clanging away at the bell.

Then one night he felt merry after having a few drinks. Franz walked into the nearest tram depo. and saw the very latest model, just imported from the United States.

Temptation won the day.

Franz stepped in and drove off, merrily inviting everybody he met to have a free ride. For 30 minutes he went round the centre of Vienna.

Then the police stepped in.

They discovered that Austrian law has nothing to say about what should happen to anybody who steals a tram.

So Franz was charged with stealing the electricity used in driving it.

The judge gave him a suspended sentence of three days' imprisonment.

WORKERS OPPOSE RED REGIMES

BRUSSELS, June 20 (Nafen): The International Conference of Free Trade Unions in a message to the Berlin branch of the German Trade Union Federation declared that the events in East Berlin "demonstrate clearly that Communist regimes have no support among the working classes."

The message added: "Exasperated by over-exploitation workers of East Berlin openly proclaimed their will that the Communist dictatorship and division of Germany shall end.

"The outbreak of workers in the Soviet Zone is no sudden manifestation...."

Hindi Dictionary

INDORE, June 20 (UPI): A Hindi dictionary, containing more than 9,000 suitable Hindi words for English ones, which are in every day use in various spheres of administration, has been brought out by the Law Department of the Government of Madhya Bharat.

DOYEN OF INSURANCE

K. S. Ramachandra Iyer Passes Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer at 11-15 p.m. from heart attack at his residence in Matunga. Mr. Iyer who is the General Manager of Jupiter Insurance Company was suffering from heart trouble since Tuesday last, which took a serious turn on Friday night. He leaves behind him his wife and three children.

Mr. Iyer was a veteran in insurance business, and early in his career helped the late Lalji Naranji to build up the Jupiter Insurance Company. In this connection, he visited America and the continent.

He was on the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and along with the late Mr. J. C. Setalvad was one of the sponsors of the 'Nationalist bloc' inside the Chamber which supported the Indian National Congress and the Gandhian movement.

He was one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Association and carried on whirlwind campaign for "Swadeshi" in insurance. He was a member of the Insurance Deputation that helped the late Sir N. N. Sarcar to pilot the Insurance Law. He also conducted for some time the Insurance Monthly magazine.

Apart from his interest in business, he took prominent part in social activities and civic matters. He was a Corporator for some time. Being the oldest South Indian in Bombay, he was connected with South Indian Schools, music societies and almost all cultural and religious associations in Bombay North.

Three years ago on his sixtieth birthday, he was given addresses by a number of associations. Cosmopolitan in outlook, amiable by temperament and a gentleman to his finger tips, he often successfully played the role of a peacemaker in difficult situations. He was also a regular contributor to this paper.

The funeral starts at 8 a.m. on Sunday from Daulat Villa, Vincent Road.

Stop Press

MARTIAL LAW IN KOREA?

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI-AFP): The White House today refused to make any comment on a report broadcast yesterday by a commentator of the American Radio to the effect that the Staff Committee of the three Armed Services had informed General Mark Clark that it had no objection to his imposing Martial Law in South Korea, if necessary. At the same time the Pentagon stated that no trace had been found of such a decision nor of any cable mentioning it.

CLOSURE OF SCARCITY WORKS IN STATE

Government To Adopt Cautious Policy

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY IS ADOPTING A CAUTIOUS POLICY IN THE MATTER OF CLOSING DOWN THE SCARCITY AND TEST SCARCITY WORKS IN THE STATE, FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF THE MONSOON.

The Collectors of the districts concerned have been asked to apply what is known as "rains policy" with regard to scarcity works only after the monsoon has firmly set in, lest the works which may be closed at the first outbreak of rains should have to be re-opened in a hurry if the first rains are followed by a long drought.

The "rains policy" with regard to scarcity works is intended to achieve two objectives—to secure the re-establishment of ordinary agricultural conditions as soon as possible and at the same time to continue the scarcity works wherever and so long as necessary.

When the demand for field labour has set in, it is legitimate to use some "pressure" to make the people on the relief works return to their villages and with this objective in view, wages on scarcity works will be reduced by 25 per cent from July 1.

GENERAL POLICY

In the matter of closing down scarcity and test scarcity works, the following policy will be generally followed:—

(1) Such minor irrigation works undertaken out of the Central loan and such other tank works as are likely to be finished before the end of August will be continued till the end of that month, if the season permits. Hutting arrangements with corrugated iron sheets will be made at these works.

(2) No fresh bunding works will be undertaken in any area after June 30 or after heavy rainfall, whichever is earlier. The consolidation of the bunding work already done will, however, continue, subject to weather conditions, until completion.

(3) As road works and rolling of murum and metal is not likely to employ a large number of labourers, they will be discontinued by July 15.

(4) When tank works and bunding works are closed, metal-breaking works will be opened, subject to certain conditions, at places where enough metal has not been collected already.

(5) In order to enable the agriculturists to look after their fields, they will be provided with work near their homes and the Collectors will open the necessary small works (such as approach roads, desilting of village tanks, small earthen bhandharas, etc.) where scarcity has been declared. Such works will also be undertaken in places where the works in progress will be completed before July 15 in the Kharif areas and before September 15 in the Rabi areas.

Wages at the rate of As. 6 per adult and As. 4½ per child will be paid to the labourers on the days on which works will remain closed on account of heavy rains. However, the labourers who work for less than three days previous to the day of closure will not be eligible for this concession, which will also not apply if, in view of the progress of the monsoon, it is considered desirable to stop the work.

Scarcity Relief Sanctioned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following new scarcity works have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in Poona District:

SIRUR TALUKA: (1) Talegaon Nhavra Road (Rs. 70,000); (2) Kavathe Shikrapur Road (Rs. 1,08,000); and (3) Metal-breaking in mile No. 4 Andhalgaon Mandavgaon Road (Rs. 35,000).

DHOND TALUKA: Kurkumbh Vasunde Road (Rs. 35,000).

BARAMATI TALUKA: Metal-breaking in mile No. 8 Baramati Patas Road (Rs. 25,000).

The Government has also sanctioned three more scarcity works in Sholapur District. They are (1) Metal-breaking on Mangalwedha Marwade Road (Rs. 15,000) and (2) construction of Marwade Katral Road (Rs. 80,000), both in Mangalwedha Taluka, and (3) Metal-breaking on Mahad Pandharpur Road (Rs. 21,000).

Relief Measures In Dharwar Dist.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty-four test scarcity works in progress in Dharwar District are providing employment to about 10,000 persons daily. Thirteen of them are road works, eight are tank works and the remaining two are bunding works.

Of the tank works, those at Alur and Shirol, in Mundargi Petha, and at Agadi in Haveri and Kundrihal in Ranebennur Taluka, are major works engaging about 6,500 persons daily. When completed, these four works would irrigate an area of 2,800 acres.

Labour camps have been established at the sites of these tank works, where hutting and lighting arrangements have been made and grain shops, medical facilities and police bandobast provided. Community receiving sets have also been installed to provide entertainment to the mazdoors.

Five milk centres have been opened in the District for free distribution of milk to children and expectant mothers.

AMALGAMATION OF CO-OP. SOCIETIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1953 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of June 18. The Amendment Act provides for the amalgamation of co-operative societies and also enables them to enter into a partnership for carrying out specific activities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN STATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Development Committee, which met at the Secretariat, Bombay, today, discussed preliminary arrangements in regard to the new six Community Development Blocks to be started in the State. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister, presided.

The Committee discussed the questions relating to administrative problems, location of blocks and the appointment of officials. The blocks, which are to be started under the T.C.A. Agreement, will each cost Rs. 15 lakhs and cover about 100 villages with a population of about 66,000.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, and Shri M. D. Bhansali, Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, were present.

King Hussain's Ailment

AMMAN, June 20 (Nafen): It is learned here that King Hussain is suffering from haemorrhage in the nose which started during his trip to the southern districts of the country in the last davs of Ramadan.

The haemorrhage is from the place of the operation which was performed in London last December.

The royal palace contacted Dr. Bedford Russell, the British surgeon who operated on the King in London, and he explained the treatment to be followed.

Dr. Shawkat el-Sati, the private physician or King Hussein, is undertaking the treatment as advised by Dr. Russell. It is reported that all signs indicate that the treatment is being successful

ARAB ARMY TALKS,

Iraqi Delegation

BAGHDAD, June 20 (Nafen): At the Arab Chiefs of Staff Conference to be held in Cairo towards the end of the current month, Iraq will be represented by General Nuri said, Minister of Defence, Sayed Tewfik el-Sweidy, Foreign Minister, and Major General Hussein Mekky, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Iraqi Army.

The conference will discuss the implementation of the inter-Arab Collective Security pact and the co-ordination of the Arab countries' defence policy.

It is understood that General Nuri Said after the conference will leave for Austria and other European countries for medical treatment.

General Taha el-Nashimy, former Iraqi Premier, stated here that the implementation of the inter-Arab Security Pact will cover the defence needs of the Arab countries.

Asked his views on the formation of a united Arab Army, General Taha el-Hashimy said that he believes that the inter-Arab Security Pact will cover that also.

Meanwhile Iraqi circles believe that Iraq will raise a number of questions which will increase co-operation between Arab countries.

Seven Prisoners Killed In Baghdad

BAGHDAD, June 20 (UPI-AFP): An official statement yesterday said seven prisoners had been killed and 23 prisoners and 73 policemen injured in clashes in the Central Jail here on Thursday last.

The statement said the trouble had broken out over a proposal to transfer political prisoners, among whom were Communist Jews. An investigation was now being held, the statement added.

CRISIS IN LIBERAL PARTY

LONDON, June 20 (Nafen): Britain's Liberal Party, which 50 years ago was at the zenith of its power and was one of the dominating political parties in the late 19th century, is facing a crisis today which if unresolved may result in the headquarters of the organisation being closed down.

A desperate appeal has gone out for a sum of £5,000 — a mere fraction of the funds which the party once commanded — which must be raised within the next three months to save the central office in London from being wound up at the end of the year.

The appeal candidly describes the situation as "this dire emergency."

Area organisation have been asked to call emergency meetings to consider what could be done to help.

Calcutta Bullion Market

CALCUTTA, June 20 (UPI).

Silver opening 156-14, closing 157-13, highest 157-14, lowest 156-12.

Silver Tici closing 160-8, Gold 93.

Silver arrivals 15, offtakes 20.

Gold arrivals 800, offtakes 3000 tolas.

Calcutta Bullion Iron closing 24-14, iron highest 24-14, iron lowest 24-12.

Kanpur Bullion Market

KANPUR, June 20 (UPI).

Silver waida: opening 159, closing 160-1, highest 160-6, lowest 159.

Arrivals nil, offtakes 17 bars.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, June 20.

Local Stock Exchange was closed today, due to fortnightly settlement.

In private Tata Steel Defererd was firm on rumour that increase in retention prices of steel are likely to be announced shortly, and was quoted at Rs. 1895. Indian Iron was quoted at Rs. 24-13.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 19.

Opening steady, local cotton market continued to rule firm, absorbing much of the liquidation at lower levels, thus preventing further decline in price.

Jarilla August opened at Rs. 676 to decline in the initial stage to Rs. 674. Shortcovering at lower level, however, raised the price again to Rs. 677, at which level it was steady for greater part of the session.

The market closed firm at Rs. 676-8, a shade lower than the highest level of the day.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 20.

Local Bullion Exchange ruled steady today with a moderate turnover in both the metals.

Forward silver gained ten annas after opening at Rs. 160-2. Profit-taking at the higher level brought in a moderate recession and the metal was uietq around Rs. 160-8 level. Ready silver was quoted four annas higher.

Forward gold was quiet for want of fresh support at its opening level of Rs. 91-3 after fluctuating between Rs. 90-15 and Rs. 91-6. Ready gold was placed upward by Rs. 1-12. Sovereign was priced at Rs. 59.

In late dealings forward Silver further advanced to Rs. 161-4 with good support at the bottom and closed firm at Rs. 161. Forward gold closed steady around its opening level.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:

Forward Silver	Rs.	161	0	0
Ready Silver	Rs.	161	4	0
Forward Gold	Rs.	91	2	0
Ready Gold	Rs.	92	14	0
Sovereign	Rs.	59	0	0

METAL MARKET

BOMBAY, June 20.

Today's closing quotations of the Metal Exchange Association were as under:

Copper Ingots: Ready Rs. 179, June 169, July 160, August 155.

Zinc: Ready Rs. 52, June 52, July 51-8, August 51-8.

Lead: Ready Rs. 63, June 61, July 61, August 61.

Tin: Ready Rs. 121, June 117, July 116-8, August 116-8.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Unchanged

CALCUTTA, June 20 (UPI): The market ruled practically unaltered in today's short session with no material change in prices. The volume of business, was put through in a limited scale.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan (1986) 82-4-6, 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 102-5.

COALS: Bengal 540, Burrakur 10-2, Equitable 43-4, East Indian 4-3, Standard 20-12.

COTTON: Cawnpore Textile 9-1.

TEAS: Jutlibari 11-10, Dhunseri 11-12, Gillapukhuri 18, Sapoi 10-2.

SUGARS: Bharat Sugar 17.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening 24-12, closing 24-13, Saran Eng. 10-6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-15, Karanpura Development 14-12, Rohtas Industry 9-12, B.I.C. 8-6, Midnapore Zemindary 35 sl.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 20.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1890/92-8.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 20.

Local Produce Market ruled steady today with a fairly good turnover. The overnight price levels were maintained on good bull support at lower levels.

September Castorseeds opened firm at Rs. 152-12 and after fluctuating between Rs. 150-8 and Rs. 153-8 closed steady at Rs. 152-8. Other seeds were steady with minor fluctuations:

Following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	49	12	0
Coromandal	49	0	0
Khandesh	49	0	0
Karad Bold	48	0	0
Aug.-Sept.	46	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	152	8	0
Madras	32	4	0
Gujerat	32	4	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	4	0
Kanpur	31	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	31	14	0
Small	29	4	0
Satna	29	14	0
June-July	31	14	0
August-September	31	14	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	37	8	0
Three-Zilla	36	10	0
KARDI			
Bold	25	14	0
Kanpur	23	10	0
June-July	25	14	0
Aug.-Sept.	25	14	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	24	14	0
June	24	13	0
July	24	10	0
August	24	7	0
Linseed oil	16	14	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	12	0
First Pressure	18	8	0
B.S.S.	18	12	0

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, June 20.

120 D Ready Japan	4	3	0
150 D Ready Japan	3	15	6
120 D Redy Italy	4	2	6
150 D Ready Italy	3	13	0
50 D June opening	762	0	0
50 D June highest	763	0	0
50 D June lowest	759	0	0
50 D June close	762	0	0
150 D Box July opening	766	0	0
150 D Box July highest	766	0	0
150 D Box July lowest	762	0	0
150 D Box July closed	765	0	0

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, June 20.

Mercury Ready	440
Mercury Jeth	418
Cloves New	685
Cloves Old Redy	645
Cassia Ready	56
Cassia Jeth	54-4
Cassia Ashad	55-4

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, June 20.

Jeth	2560-2590
Ashad	2550-2580
Shravan	2490-2510

Government Loans

BOMBAY, June 20.

	Rs.	a.
2½% Loan 1954	98	7
2¾% Loan 1955	98	6
2½% Loan 1961	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960	93	12
2¾% Loan 1976	82	1
3 % Loan 1953-55	111	1
3 % Loan 1957	98	6
3 % Loan 1958	98	1
3 % Loan 1959-61	96	6
3 % Loan 1963-65	92	6
3 % Loan 1964	92	6
3 %Loan 1966-68	92	6
3 % Loan 1970-75	86	6
3 % Loan 1986 or later	82	4
3½% Loan 1954-59	100	1
4 % Loan 1960-70	102	8
4½% Loan 1955-60	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-63	105	1
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	99	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	95	1
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	6
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	64	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	86	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	91	12
3½% W. Bengal 1962	91	12
4 % Madras 1964	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	91	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	6
4 % Bombay 1964	101	6
4 % W. Bengal 1964	100	6
4 % Madras 1964	100	6
4 % U.P. 1964	100	12
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	93	6
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	0
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	6
% Bom Municipal	105	

talking of BOOKS

Probe Into Stalin's Thesis

WORLD CONQUEST IN INSTALMENTS

WORLD CONQUEST IN INSTALMENTS: By J. V. Stalin. World Communist Series No. 1 Published by the Society for Defence of Freedom in Asia. Price 12 as. Pages 56.

REASON, ROMANTICISM AND REVOLUTION (Volume One). By M. N. Roy Renaissance, Publishers, Ltd. Price Rs. 10|8. Pages 307

"World Conquest in Instalments" is a handy book with a long and complicated introduction by Sita Ram Goel, but its immediate propositions are quite simple. The "cold war" is really war, the struggle between Communism and its enemies has begun and is being actually waged on one side at least.

Those who have made a serious study of Communist classics cannot afford to share superficial opinions about the Communist Party line. They should know that the leaders of World Communism are downright serious, sane and practical people with a well knit ideology which they regard as irrefutable science and that the Communist policy at any time is the result of a sincere effort on their part to apply that science to the world around us.

This being so, Mr. Goel tells us we ought ourselves to fight the cold war with the same weapons that the Communists are using—propaganda. If we isolate defeat and expose Stalin's fifth columns masquerading as "proletariat" and "people" under our noses, in our homes, schools, fields, factories and everywhere else, Stalin would have to finally give up his goal of World Conquest in Instalments.

The publishers also tell us that there is a better way to understand the late Dictator's aims—that is to go to Stalin's own writings. With this end in view they have reprinted two chapters 'Theory' and 'Strategy and Tactics' from Stalin's Foundations of Leninism, a series of nine lectures, which have been given pride of place in his magnum opus.

IN INDIA

The Fundamental theory in Leninism as Stalin saw it is the problem of the dictatorship of the Proletariat on an international scale. In Stalin's opinion the historical necessity as well as inevitability for proletarian revolution arises on account of the rise of imperialism with its contradictions of capitalism. He envisaged the necessity of the breaking of the chain of the Imperialistic World Front in one country or another. An interesting example is that of India. "It is not precluded that the chain may break say in India. Why? Because that country has a young militant revolutionary proletariat which has such an ally as the national liberation movement, an undoubtedly powerful and undoubtedly important ally. Because there the revolution is confronted by such a well known foe as foreign imperialism, which lacks all moral credit and is deservedly hated by the oppressed and exploited masses of India" Time has shown how far this is true.

"Communist Strategy and Tactics", the second chapter under review, shows a rather flexible attitude to tactics on the part of Stalin. Says he. "During a given stage of the revolution tactics may change several times depending on the flow or ebb, the rise or decline of the revolution. The task of strategic leadership is to make proper use of all the reserves for the achievement of the main object of the revolution." Reading between the lines Mr. Goel sees in this frank admission a basic belief in the necessity of violence and a completely a moral attitude towards the means to be employed. In his opinion, "The main question of the proletarian revolution is seizure of state power by the proletariat which in Stalinist context means the Communist Party which is just another name for a band of professional revolutionaries who have mastered the art of divide and conquer.

What is this art? The Communist reply is class analysis, class characterisation and class war."

NO FRIENDS

Mr. Goel hotly repudiates the current belief that the Communists are friends of the middle class and the peasantry and asserts that in basic Communist thinking these two classes are greater and more difficult than the capitalists and landlords.

For proof, he turns to Lenin's classic enunciation. "At first we support the peasantry in general against the leaders and then we support the proletariat against the peasantry in general".

Finally, Mr. Goel dismisses the argument that the dictatorship of the proletariat has abolished classes, exploitation and social injustice and ensured food, clothing, education and employment for everybody. Here are a few facts and figures as he carefully details them." An unbridled dictatorship, a monolithic party machine, extensive secret police, vast concentration camps, an economy planned for and geared to total war, a falling standard of living, a mass hysteria engendered by monopoly control of propaganda weapons, the far-flung fifth columns.... In Stalin's Russia class privilege has attained unprecedented proportions, ten to fifteen per cent of the population, consisting of the privileged classes, consumes more than fifty per cent of the national income, all freedoms stand irrevocably abolished, there is place only for court poets who sing to Stalin's eternal glory".

All potent arguments—which can only be accepted if one accepts the original premise.

—P. D.

M.N. Roy's Book

REASON, ROMANTICISM AND REVOLUTION (Volume One). By M. N. Roy Renaissance, Publishers, Ltd. Price Rs. 10|8. Pages 307.

MR. M. N. ROY, should be an authority on Communism and its implications. In the early years of the century he went to Mexico and there founded one of the first Communist parties in the world outside Soviet Russia. During the twenties he was elected a member of the Presidium of the Communist International which he represented in China. On his return to India Roy was imprisoned for six years. A scholar by temperament, his earlier works were essentially sociological studies. 'Revolution and Counter Revolution in China' and the 'Russian Revolution'.

His latest book, "Reason, Romanticism and Revolution" offers however, a revolutionary social philosophy in reply to the challenge of Communism.

Roy takes a scientific view of human nature, points out the significant fact that even during the first thousand years of the Christian era Reason was not altogether overwhelmed by faith. He finds in Humanism the alternative not only to Communism, but to all forms of Institutionalism.

MODERN MANKIND, HE HOLDS, MUST GO BEYOND COMMUNISM TO FIND FREEDOM IN DECENTRALISED DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMY.

As an account it is objective, reliable and detailed, embracing as it does the European Renaissance and the subsequent major developments in modern history, the Reformation, the enlightenment the French Revolution, nineteenth century liberalism and twentieth century changes. If, however, the book seems to be a trifle too dull this is due to the nature of the subject and to the vast range the author seeks to cover. He presents not only social history but the story of modern philosophy from Descartes to our times as well as the thoughts of modern social philosophers like Grotius, Vico, the Encyclopaedists and Marx.

It is refreshing to find that Mr. Roy's viewpoint is enlightened. He rejects formal parliamentary democracy and competitive economy on the one hand and political dictatorship and economic regimentation on the other, and attaches supreme importance to the freedom and initiative of the individual. He says admirably, "Is the idea of revolution then irrational? Is there no room for reason in the scheme of revolutionary practice? There must be if revolutions take place of necessity. Romanticism tempered with reason and rationalism enlivened by the romantic spirit of adventure pave the road to successful revolutions".

In style the book is strangely uneven—the earlier sections are too cut and dried while towards the end, particularly in the descriptions of the great French Revolution, it acquires a certain colour and interest.

—P. D.

Specialist's Day

"Everyone is becoming over-specialised in this modern world, and nobody more so than the Foreign Secretary and his assistants, as each day testifies more abundantly. A Foreign Secretary's life is not a happy one, unless he really likes that kind of life; but it is on the other hand a dedicated life, and I have never noticed any dearth of candidates eager to immolate themselves on so well-appointed an altar." Lord Vansittart on BBC.

And Still The Constellations

HAPPY are they who are not afraid of living,
Who do not weary as the scenes slip by.
They make their peace with life every morning
And at the closing of the day.

They are alive and alert and contemporary-minded,
Always abreast of the times or apace ahead,
But wise in their going. They do not wish to be martyred,
Rather to understand and be understood.

They do not seek success, as the world accounts it,
Nor find a romantic solace in defeat.
They do their duty, accept its recognition;
Being truly themselves, they are truly great.

They keep the ways of their thinking and feeling clear,
Not clogged too much with dreams of the future or past.
Furnished, but not overfurnished, they live in the present,
Receiving from past and future only the invited guest.

They have not fixed the end of all music and painting
With some departed artist at some dead date.
They know that beauty has neither beginning nor ending,
Climbing from plateau to plateau without surfeit.

They have the enduring courage, born of quietness
Not only of plumed valor and proud panache.
They pass through the fire without the smell of burning
And emerge from stony places wearing a wreath.

Happy are they who are not afraid of living,
Who do not weary as the scenes slip by.
They make their peace with life every morning
And at the closing of the day.

P. J. H.-H.

CANADA

CANADA 1952: Prepared by the Dominion, Bureau of Statistics. Pages 312.

A Handbook, state the editors of Canada 1952, should offer to teachers and pupils in public schools and to citizens generally a brief and attractive record of current conditions within the reach of all. The Canada Handbook series, initiated in 1930, to supplement the field of the Canada Year Book is dressed to suit quite a few tastes. The country lover will enjoy the beautiful and colourful photographs of the Canadian countryside, the lover of Arts will find interesting sections to his taste, and the educationist and professional man some well informed notes.

Planned to give a balanced picture of the general economic and social structure of Canada it presents uptodate facts on the expansion of the economy of the country. This edition deals with leading special articles, "Canada in the Chemical age" and the "Canadian Defence Programme." The material might seem a trifle drab to those who prefer to shirk facts and statistics but the excellent captions and illustrations tell their own story for all and sundry.

—P. D.

Engineering Field

The latest technical publication to cater for the commercial and industrial establishments of this country is "Engineering Field," which made its appearance this month.

The pages of this illustrated monthly unfold clearly and concisely all the activities of the engineering trade and other general subjects. It also conveys the latest research, analysis and inventions are also dealt with in factual detail.

The publication will prove to be an invaluable guide to commercial and industrial establishments who undertake Market Research of such products as the makers introduce from time to time.

"Engineering Field" is published by Columbia Corporation, Lotus House, Hornby Road, Bombay and is edited by Mr. P. Fernandes.

AtomBombsAnd Weather

(Continued from Page 2, col. 5)

ing where debris falls on successive days, weather authorities can "track the invisible cloud."

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What has been learned from "cloud tracking?"

There is some evidence that rain "washes out" the atmosphere much more thoroughly than is generally believed.

The evidence on how rain acts in the atmosphere, plus other data may someday have a civil defence application. If an American city were hit by an enemy A-bomb, the weather information now being gained might help authorities plan how people could escape radiation injury.

Tracking the spread of the debris has special importance for weathermen. After one bomb test, the weather analysts predicted that the cloud would move off toward the east coast. But, the debris did not appear east of Utah. Instead, it showed up in Oregon and in California When the cloud was studied, it was found that a certain movement of air in Utah hadn't been taken into consideration.

What actually happened was this: A low-pressure storm was developing, but there was only scant evidence of it.

●

Weather analysts at the time didn't believe the evidence was significant. But the movement of the cloud told the weathermen that they should not have taken the scant evidence into account. Later they replotted the cloud's course correctly. This added to the storehouse of basic knowledge the weatherman now uses.

And no one would admit more readily than weather authorities that they need more evidence to work on.

The cloud-tracking work has driven home this point to Weather Bureau staff people: the presently used weather map that you see today doesn't give the whole story. Variations in wind speed and direction, while not yet absolutely clear-cut, indicate that a lot has to be learned.

There are still many pieces that have to be filled into the jig-saw everybody talks about—the weather.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

CHILDREN and workers belonging to different Units of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari went on a week-end Camp to Kandivli, where they stayed in the Training Institute for Physical Education quarters.

The camp was inaugurated by Shri H. V. Baupute. A nice programme of songs, stories, games, camp-fire and hiking was arranged. It was a joy going through the woods—and what fun it was trying to understand the different kinds of trees, climbing the hills, and sometimes slipping down.

We had a little serious time, too, discussing our problems and difficulties and trying to find out their solutions. Shrimati Babiben Moolji Dayal presided over these deliberations. The camp ended with a short speech by the General Secretary, Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji.

The Adventures Of Buffy

The Toy Lion

It was a hot summer's day, and the house was empty. Buffy the toy lion was left behind in the toy cupboard with all the other toys. He opened the door with his soft pink paw, and popped his little stub-nose out.

There was nobody about.

Carefully he crept forward, followed by Squeekers the dormouse, who was holding on to his tail.

"They've gone, every one of them," said Buffy, as he sat on the floor and wondered what to do next. Then he had an idea—he would asked Mr. Swan to carry him downstream to visit Mrs. Red Fox, the terror of the little brown hens—that would indeed be a great adventure. He pattered downstairs and into the garden.

At the end of the garden he found Mr. Swan drowsing by the little stream which flowed by the wood.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Swan", said Buffy. "Will you carry us downstream to Mrs. Red Fox?"

"Certainly!" chuckled Mr. Swan, as he looked at Buffy's ridiculous tittle stub-nose, and at Squeekers who was peeping at him from behind a big tree trunk. "It's a fine day to play truant!"

Buffy and Squeekers jumped on to Mr. Swan's broad back and glided downstream until they came to Mrs. Red Fox's haunts.

Mrs. Rabbit and her children were basking in the warm sunshine when Buffy appeared, but they quickly ran into their burrow.

"Mrs. Rabbit", he cried, "I am only a toy lion, and won't eat you up, so please come out and tell me where Mrs. Red Fox lives."

Cautiously Mrs. Rabbit popped her nose out of her burrow and said: "I should keep away from Mrs. Red Fox if I were you, for she's the craftiest animal hereabouts, and is sure to outwit you."

"I am the King of Beasts", replied Buffy proudly, holding his nose in the air, "for I am a lion, and no one shall outwit me."

"In that case, Mr. Lion," said Mrs. Rabbit, with rather more respect, "she lives in Jacky-Rabbit's old burrow, on this side of the hill."

From The Big House Stream

Mrs. Red Fox was sitting in front of her lair when Buffy and Squeekers arrived.

"Ah!" she exclaimed. "You are from the big house upstream. I should have known the King of Beasts anywhere. What fine paws your Majesty has, and how very distinguished is your nose!"

Buffy began to like Mrs. Red Fox very much.

Mrs. Red Fox gave them a meal of chicken, and it wasn't until every morsel was eaten up, and Buffy had licked his pink paws quite clean, that he noticed it was getting dark, and time for them both to be home.

"I will carry you and your friend on my back", said Mrs. Red Fox, licking her lips. And that was what she did.

When Mrs. Red Fox reached the house she shook Buffy and Squeekers off her back and began to slip through a hole in the hedge near to the chicken-house.

It wasn't until that moment that Buffy remembered Mrs. Rabbit's warning. But he kept his wits about him, and thought of a plan to warn the little brown hens.

"Ho there! Mrs. Red Fox!" he cried. "I am the King of Beats and cannot come home through a hole in the hedge. Carry me up to the front gate."

So Mrs. Red Fox had to go to the front of the house, which was away from the chicken-house, and as soon as Buffy was safely on the other side of the gate he cried:

"Little brown hens, little brown hens! Run for your lives! Mrs. Red Fox is at the gate."

All the little brown hens ran into their chicken-house and were saved.

Mrs. Red Fox went home scowling through the woods, and while she was trotting home hungry, Buffy and Squeekers were telling their adventures to the toy cupboard. Ever after, that day was known as "The day when Buffy outwitted Mrs. Red Fox."

A Good Suggestion

Ranjit: "How did you get this watch?"

Balu: "I used to pray daily for it."

Ranjit: "If I pray daily shall I get it also?

Balu: "Certainly. Why not?"

Ranjit: "Then give me this watch and pray for another."

THE DWARF WITCH..

Some time back we saw this trick performed at a party, the whole audience being amazed. Perhaps it would be well to relate it just as we witnessed it on that occasion.

The scene was a dining-room with a bay window, across which were drawn heavy curtains, meeting in the middle. A small table was placed where the curtains met, the legs of the table being hidden by baize, which was pinned around.

Two people performed this trick. One had his face made up like an old witch with long grey hair and a witch's hat. The same person had placed a pair of socks on his hands so that the upper part extended well over the wrists, and his hands into slippers. A dark red pinafore was pinned round to look like a skirt and bodice.

He stood behind the table where the curtains met, putting his slippered hands on the table. The curtains were pinned just behind his head, and directly under the table, so that all the audience could see was the head down to the hands, which were resting on the table to represent feet.

Now the witch was complete, all but the arms and hands. The other person, standing behind, then pushed his arms through the armholes of the pinafore, but only just far enough to appear in keeping with the size of the witch—just sufficient to enable the hands to reach the witch's face. A pair of long mittens were next placed on the wrists. We then had a perfect dwarf.

The voice was disguised, and the hands moved in harmony with what was being said. Now and then the hand was raised, to scratch the head or face; and when the witch coughed, the hand was raised to the mouth.

Fortunes were told, people coming right up to the dwarf and placing their hands in hers without detecting the trick. While the witch was telling the fortune a finger of one of the hands was pointing to the lines in the person's hand.

The two actors used their imagination, and the old witch chuckled, laughed, and danced with her slippered hands, to the delight of all. Now you can try the same way.

An Amusing Catch

Here is an amusing little catch to try when there are several people about.

Ask someone to write secretly a brief message on a piece of paper and to hold it concealed in his hand. Next, after looking into his eyes for a moment, take a pencil and paper and write down a few words.

Now ask your friend to tell the others secretly what he has written, and when he has done so announce so that all can hear:

"I've written just the same as you on this sheet of paper."

With everyone eager to see if this is true, you finally unfold your paper and show that the words you have written are "Just the same as you."

NOT TOO GOOD

Auntie: "Why do you persist in being so naughty, Promila?"

"You don't want me to die, do you, Auntie? You know the good die young.' was the reply.

INTELLIGENT

An Inspector entered the village school where Georgraphy was being taught.

He asked one of the small pupils, "Now, how far is Baroda from Bombay?"

The boy had no idea but after scanning the map replied: "Just two thirds of an inch, Sir."

B. A.

A landlady, discussing her lodgers, said: "One of mine told me he was a bachelor of arts—and then I found out he had a wife and three children in Ahmedabad."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Balkan-ji-Bari means Children's Garden. All boys and girls are most welcome to join it as Members, and the elders as Workers. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be thrilled to join this your own Association!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

A STUDY HOUR

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children going round the docks to see ships.

WHERE KIDS READ AND ENJOY

An ideal place for children's reading and recreation is the Bal Bhavan in the Balodyan (old Charni Road Garden).

ON A PICNIC

Waterfield Road (Bandra) Balkan-ji-Bari children at Kandivli.

Men! Beware Of Stairs!

Stairs are dangerous to men, bedrooms to women—from the standpoint of accidents, that is. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. statistics revealed that bedroom and stairs accounted for nearly half of all the fatal injuries sustained in the home in 1951.

Among men, the stairs and steps were first as accident scenes, with more than one-fourth of all the deaths, with the bedroom second.

Among women the order was reversed: most fatal injuries to them occurring in the bedroom. Half the bedroom injuries came from conflagrations, often from smoking in bed. Other bedroom mishaps came from slipping on wet floors, tripping on gowns, and from colliding with furniture.

ROCKETS TO CLIMB 1,000 MILES SOON

Multi-stage research rockets should roar 1,000 miles into space within the next five years, and single-stage rockets should climb to altitudes over 500 miles.

Reporting to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Milton W. Rosen and Richard B. Snodgrass, both of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., said that "sounding rockets are the ancestors of future space vehicles, but not the immediate ancestors."

The WAC Corporal, Viking and Aerobee sounding rockets used in scientific research already have carried seven tons of instruments 140 miles into the sky. German-developed V-2 rockets have lifted 20 tons of instruments to similar heights.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Patronage stimulates art — Between the state and society — Art in changed conditions — Essentials of organisation for promotion of sculpture — Archaeology on both sides — Indian products in Europe — Unexplored region of art — Musician with missionary's devotion.

STATE patronage is essential for the progress of art. In modern India it would be enough if patronage, at least, stimulates expansion of the sphere of distribution of every art. Art belongs to the people and it must be returned to them.

This should be the immediate objective of every scheme of art organisation. Genuine development, which is creative process, would be a remote ideal in the present circumstances.

"Welfare State" For Art

In ancient times, architects, artists, musicians and dancers were patronised by the temple and court. They were equally in demand by society. Even the strolling minstrels had their circles of clientele, because art was a common legacy—of rulers and the people. Such a traditional organisation was, as it were a "welfare state" for art.

Art to be progressive must be a prosperous industry. Professional interest is implicit in such a conception of art. In this country, the artists' right to earn his livelihood in return of what he gave to society was fully recognised, and yet his interest in his occupation was not mercenary, nor was society's concern for art superficial or sardonic.

Though art is a higher and specialised activity, it is almost governed by the principles of general economics. It is the demand which mainly determines development of every art. The creative urge in the artist has to be stimulated into activity by demand for his work, and the demand would be genuine if art is assessed by the people as one of their basic needs. The continuous process of production and consumption of art was one of the normal features of the social organisation.

In Changed Conditions

In modern times, every Indian art has to be rehabilitated with an eye on its traditional background. The temple and court have almost ceased to be centres of art. The National Government of Free India has moved to solve the crucial problem of art, but it has not yet begun to think in terms of reorganisation according to a plan.

Following the advent of independence, the interests of the state and society have again become identical, but the political conditions in which both are placed are different today. In the preceding age, rulers as the heads of several states, used to support architects, artists, musicians and dancers and the artists who could not secure direct state patronage were supported by society.

Society And State

At present, the people's side for the sake of rehabilitation of art is in a very poor state of organisation. The self-styled elite—the fashionable folks—who form a minor sector of the vast population do not offer to art, the smallest fraction of the stimulus which lies behind the monumental relics of the past and the development of dance and music to their present great height. On the contrary, the stimulus emanating from such an uncertain source seems to have led to distortion and also mutilation of arts like painting, sculpture, music and dance. What is the condition of architecture in spite of the enlightened sections claiming to have deep interest in art?

The Government taken as the Centre or its unit—the state cannot directly support artists. Here lies the difference beween the old princely state and the democratic government. The modern state can and it should create conditions in which artists can earn their livelihood with the least anxiety. The question is one of social organisation in which art is assigned its rightful place and the people are trained to be patrons of art.

Government's Approach

The Government can extend encouragement to artists in several ways. Apart from engaging a few for essential services, it can provide facilities for training, and institute awards of distinction, annuities for the needy artists and scholarships for promising students. India's National Government has recognised patronage to art as one of its obligations and has already moved towards art on the lines which the democratic state should follow.

Academies, councils and boards are the forms of modern art organisation, and the Government has adopted them. Co-ordination, distribution of functions and allocation of proper authority are the important points which the Government seems to have missed in its approach to the province of art. Such a defeat is also noticed in the handling of art by different ministries. It is not yet too late for the Government to plan art organisation on a sound basis.

Awards, prizes and scholarships serve as an incentive to the growth of art, but they do not offer a means of sustenance to artists. Education in art, which has to be provided, must be balanced by a well-thought scheme of employment. In this respect, the Government has the opportunity to work out art projects as an integral part of the programme of national reconstruction. Such projects are needed to fill the lacuna in the official plans for arts.

Importance Of Sculpture

It is refreshing to learn that sculptors have formed an organisation of their own known as the All India Sculptors' Association. In a statement issued by its secretaries, the Association has justly deplored the lack of interest in sculpture on the part of art societies and the Government. Sculpture has been neglected because art is made, these days, to mean only painting. Art societies, too, have failed to attach, to sculpture, the importance which it deserves. Sculpture should not lag behind if painting goes ahead. The development of both must be parallel.

To get the public opinion focussed on sculpture should be the chief concern of the Association. To achieve this end, it is necessary to organise an exclusive exhibition of sculpture on an all-India scale which the Association has already in mind. Much of the outstanding work done by some sculptors remains unknown owing to the lack of facilities for displaying it. The Association, it is hoped, will work out a plan for exhibiting sculpture at regular intervals in different towns. Exhibitions alone will not suffice to create demand for sculpture. The Association should demand art projects which should aim at integration of sculpture in the plans of public buildings and civic decorations.

Common Interest

According to a report from Peshawar, historical relics often discovered in the Frontier Province of Pakistan are faced with the danger of destruction. Instances are said to have come to light in which some mounds covering Buddist stupas were dug out and bones and ash collected from them were used as manure. The report does not come as a surprise in view of the ignorance, on the part of the people of the values of ancient monuments. In undivided India, popular ignorance has led to disfigurement or destruction of some monuments and other relics.

Archaeology is a subject which should continue to be a common concern of both the countries, and as such it must be included in the agenda for discussion on the Indo-Pakistan relations. An agreement on the question of protection of monuments and mounds, excavations and research is needed, as it would be to the advantage of both the countries. Discoveries made in India and Pakistan would again be a contribution to the world archaeology and art.

'IN SERENE MOOD'

By Bhupendra Karia, student, J. J. School of Art.

Market For Art

Sponsored by the Government of India and organised by the Indian Co-operative Union, an exhibition of Indian handicrafts is at present on in London, and it has been pronounced to be a successful venture. Art products like hand-woven Textiles, jewellery, leather goods, toys, scarves and sarees have won the admiration of visitors. Now the proposal is to open a Centre in London in which Indian artistic wares can be stocked for sale. The Government should accept this proposal or find out some other workable alternative.

Indian handicrafts of the artistic type have been in a great demand in Europe as specimens of Indian art, but the trade, carried on as it has been in the interest of dealers has not yielded adequate profit to the cottage workers in India. It is now gratifying to learn that the Government of India has begun to think of promoting export trade in artistic wares. Centres or agencies need to be opened not only in London but other principal cities of Europe, so that [illegible] market for India's hand-made artistic wares which are of a unique nature might be built up.

Art Tradition Of Kutch

A conference of literary men was recently held in Bhuj—the capital of Kutch with Mr. R. V. Desai, the well known novelist of Gujerat as the president. Along with it, an exhibition of art collections was also organised. Kutch has witnessed a radical change in the Government and its political status, and now the enlightened circles have started a welcome movement to promote literature and art.

Following the conference, a proposal has been put forward that a permanent cultural centre should be established in Bhuj. This proposal deserves to be widely supported. Kutch is rich in its resources of artistic cottage industries, folk songs, music and dance and sites of historical importance, monuments and other ancient relics, but hitherto it has remained an unexplored region. The immediate task of the cultural centre, if it is founded, should be to study and explore Kutch and bring its hidden treasure to light. Even in the absence of a centre, the cultural movement started by the intelligentsia can be diverted in this direction with the least difficulty.

Loss To Music

In the death of Sundarabai Jadhav, Indian music and the All India Radio have lost an artiste who cannot be replaced. Sundarabai had attained eminence as a vocalist in the rank of both the classical and light music. For over three decades, her music was heard in abundance in radio programmes, gramophone records, concerts and stage songs. At the height of her popularity, she had earned thousands of rupees and spent all in charity. She was among the first artistes to have gone to the radio. She had retained her connection with the radio till last, and the radio authorities also had shown deep concern for her till last. Sundarabai was like a missionary devoted music which was her principal interest. May her soul rest in peace.

Tales That Dead Men Tell

(Continued From Page 5, Col. 5)

made of polished bronze of silver. The glass mirror, backed with mercury or paint, was not used until some time after A.D. 1400.

Beauty Cult

The women of Greece were the first to deliberately whiten their faces. They used white lead for this purpose. The Greek lady of fashion put a mask of meal on her face before retiring and washed it off with milk the next morning. Then powdered white lead was applied, after which came rouge, eye shadow, and false eyebrows. Since blondes were popular in Greece, both men and women either wore wigs or bleached their hair, if it happened to be dark.

When Nero was emperor in Rome, cosmetics played an even more important part in the daily lives of the men and women. All the beauty aids of the more ancient countries that Rome had conquered were now at the disposal of the wealthy Romans, and they invented a lot of new ones themselves. Many fashionable women bought dozens of slaves for the sole purpose of helping them apply the cosmetics.

Complicated hair-dos were held in place by mixing the hair with gum arabic. The skin was whitened by putting on a poultice of flour at night and washing it off with milk in the morning. Both white lead and chalk were then applied. After that came red lead for rouge, and the kohl eye paint. Lastly, delicate blue veins, which were desirable because they showed how delicate the lady was, were painted on to the whitened face. The result was an enamel mask that would melt and run if exposed to the sun or rain. The mask would also crack if the lady permitted herself to laugh or to indulge in a temper tantrum.

Many other stories of the days when the world was young have been preserved for us on the small papyrus scrolls written by the common people of Rome, Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt. It seems that people like to send and receive letters just as much then as we do now. Thousands of such documents, many of them 2,100 years old, have been translated recently and they give us a far better insight into the lives of the statutes and pyramids. Among those ancient manuscripts are numerous private letters in which we can read about such homely things as the best way to pickle olives; how to care for young children, the building of new homes with all the latest improvements; and reproaches from the writers because their friends did not answer letters quickly enough.

These are only a few of the many stories that have come down to us through the ages from the past. Not only do such stories make archaeology one of the most fascinating of all the sciences, but they also show that human nature has changed very little since the time when men erected massive pyramids on the banks of the River Nile.

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BETTER COMPANY!

"An Australian friend of mine who was in Kensington Gardens with her children one afternoon, became rather intrigued with the French poodle belonging to the woman who shared her bench. It was being so amusing that she wanted to know more about the breed, so she asked the owner, 'Are those dogs intelligent?' 'My dear,' was the answer, 'this dog is far more intelligent than my husband, and much better company!'

Beatrice Lilley in a BBC programme.

OUR DELHI LETTER *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

Delhi Suffers From Water Scarcity

CANALS IN U. P. & PUNJAB DEPLETE THE SUPPLY

NEW DELHI, June 19.

DELHI HAD A SPELL OF COOL WEATHER DURING THE WEEK. IT WAS A BREAK FROM THE TRYING WEATHER OF THE YEAR. IT WAS NOT ONLY THE HEAT BUT TOTAL ABSENCE OF BREEZE WHICH MADE LIFE MISERABLE. ON THE TOP CAME WATER SCARCITY.

The Pocket Bureau called the State of Delhi is hemmed in between Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab. The River Jumna on the right bank of which is Delhi, runs through Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, both of which have cut canals from it. Uttar Pradesh has two canals and the Punjab one, all of which leave little water for Delhi.

The attitude of the Punjab Government is extraordinary. It has succeeded in pushing into Delhi seven lakh refugees at least forty per cent of whom are from east Punjab. And yet, it has often refused to allocate foodgrains for Delhi or form a common food zone with Delhi. Regardless of the misery it has caused, among others to the seven lakh refugees, it has been taking the maximum quantity of water from the river Jumna.

NEGOTIATIONS

Newspaper reports indicate that negotiations were under way with the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab to ensure a regular and adequate supply of water to Delhi. Surely, the water shortage in Jumna did not come suddenly. It has been a regular phenomenon at least for fifteen years. The Ministers of Delhi and Delhi water Board could have foreseen the water shortage much earlier. One view, which is gaining strength is that Delhi Ministry has been a failure. The common man is not so much interested in his right to cast a vote periodically. He is basically interested in his living conditions. In what way the Ministerial Government has improved his lot is not yet disclosed. It remains a guarded secret.

As for water shortage, the two Governments of Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab are legally, constitutionally and morally bound to supply adequate water to Delhi. There are provisions in International Law and in this country's constitution. The Government of India Act 1935 had elaborate provision relating to interference with water supply. Article 262 empowers the Union Parliament to provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-state river or river valley. What is needed is for anyone of the five Members of Parliament from Delhi to lodge a complaint.

AMBEDKAR'S SCHEME

Lord Linlithgow's administration foresaw the difficulties of water supply for Delhi. The then Works Minister, Dr. Bhim Rao Ahmbedkar had a scheme worked out under which a dam across the river Jumna was to be constructed near Purana Kila, creating an artificial Lake in Delhi. Vested interests opposed the plan, which had to be abandoned. As a via media, a Canal was dug out to bring limited water supply from Hedan, a tributary of Jumna. Ambedkar's Lake plan is the only solution for the yearly shortage of water supply in the Capital of India. One day, it may have to be taken up. Meanwhile, the people of Delhi must suffer.

Incidentally, the Minister for Works in the last Cabinet, Mr. N. V. Gadgil had launched the plan for the urbanisation of Parliament Street before he quitted office.

NIRMALA COLLEGE

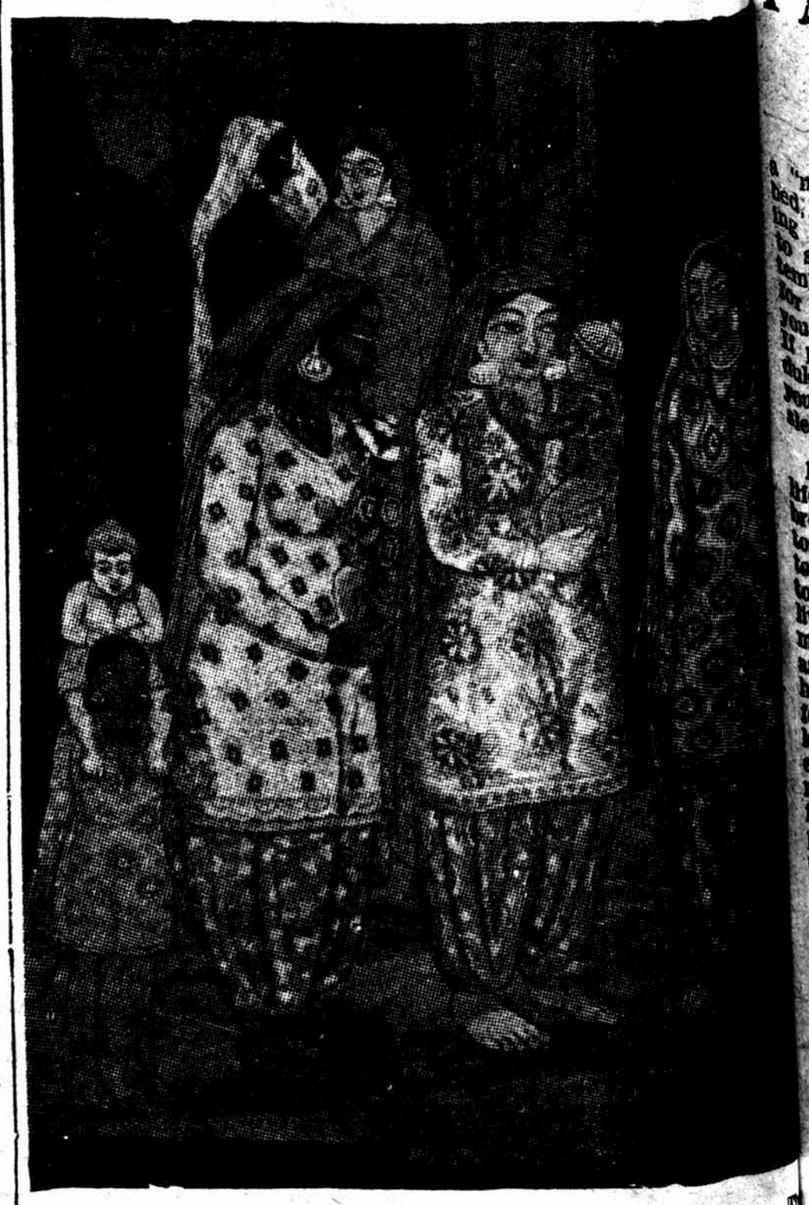
There is some excitement here over the forthcoming closure of Nirmala College in Delhi. Originally, it was a high school managed by the Vakil Quam-i-Punjabian, an organisation of the Punjabee Muslim traders. After partition and exodus of Mussalmans from Delhi, the school was converted into Government Central College. It was subsequently handed over to the American Jesuits, who had ambitious plans to build a College in the University area. They have now decided to close the College altogether. They have very good reasons for doing so. In their anti-American crusade, the Communists created trouble in the College and thereafter took up the issue during the Budget in Parliament. The position had been reduced to American Jesuits being made responsible for financing the College without having any control over its management or staff. They failed to improve the academic tone of the College, for which they have earned great reputation elsewhere. Having been assured of full support of the Communists and other interests, the staff refused to co-operate with the Jesuit Fathers. The Home Minister, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju's observations relating to the activities of the Christian Missionaries came like the last straw on camel's back. Their activities amongst the Assam Tribes might have been deplorable but that Christian Missionaries have rendered yeomen service to India in matter of education and health could not be denied. Even today the best-run College and Schools in Delhi are those of Christian Missionaries. The exit of Jesuit Fathers from the University Education of Delhi, should therefore be deeply deplored.

NATIONAL PARK BODY

There is a National Park Commission in England, which designates national parks and looks after them. In its latest report, the Commission says that it was cheap and happy way to take a holiday but it laid obligations on the holiday maker. The report says:—"Education was important; education of the townsmen on his duty to the country, education of the traveller and holidaymaker about his social responsibility, and education of the countrymen about his responsibilities towards his less fortunate Kinsman in the town. There were two forms of 'bitter lout' who had to be coped with. There was the careless, ill-educated thoughtless individual was in the vast majority and there was the other type, who existed in staggering amount, the deliberate vandal."

Delhi has been rich in gardens and parks, which are being systematically destroyed by "the deliberate vandal" be he a Minister or a Commoner. The latest in the field are the motorist. Ev... evening a row of cars is par... on the grassy avenues on ei... side of Kingsway near I... Gate. There are cross roads n... by but the snag is that the p... ing of cars on the side ro... would make the motorists w... say fifty yards. The Police, ... Municipal Commitee being ... otherwise, are indifferent to ... vandalism.

"Charming Ladies"



A fine art work by Shri Rama S. Verma in tempera. T... exhibition of his 52 paintings was inaugurated by Dr. D. ... Vyas at the Jehangir Art Gallery on Tuesday and co... cludes today.

Tito's Move To Give More Civil Liberty

NEW YUGOSLAV MEASURE FOR CRIMINAL LAW REFORM

By Eric Bourne

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

..BELGRADE.

A BILL embodying important changes, in criminal procedure, and introducing safeguards of a kind hitherto unknown in a Communist state to protect individuals against abuse of police powers, is to be presented for sanction by Yugoslav's lawmakers this month.

The new law is one of a series covering various branches of the Yugoslav judiciary and is intended by the authors to replace forms and methods reflecting Soviet influences with practices more in keeping with the government leaders' Communist-run state, and its citizens, on a basis of strict legality.

This batch of legislation—some to be dealt with by the National Assembly now, and some to be left over for the new assembly due for election later in the year—ranges from laws on property and inheritance rights to others on the organization of the courts and the position and rights of the defendants who appear in them.

LATEST LAW REFORMS

The most striking reforms in the direction of liberalism are those promised in the bill on methods of criminal investigation and procedure.

The draft introduces in part—for the first time in any Communist governed state—the centuries-old Anglo-Saxon principle of habeas corpus, and specifically outlaws some of the most repressive aspects of "justice" as practiced in the modern police state. Such measures were used in Yugoslavia, of course, until its break with the Soviets in 1948 began to change the official outlook.

MAIN POINTS

Main points of the draft law are:

1 A Yugoslav citizen may no longer be detained indefinitely—as has been done in the past—without access to the courts or legal assistance. He must be brought before a judge in public session and formally charged within three days of arrest. As a general rule, the court may not prolong detention prior to a full hearing beyond 18 days.

Only in major criminal cases or if the charge is treason, espionage, or other offences against the state, can the court extend pretrial custody to as long as two months. In exceptional cases, but then only with the sanction of the Federal Supreme Court, this period can be extended to more than two months.

2. An accused person in custody is to be guaranteed at least eight hours of uninterrupted rest daily. This is to safeguard him against the earlier practice of prolonged interrogation and denying of sleep, as a result of which prisoners often broke down and confessed even though they were innocent.

3. Immediately following his arrest, a defendant will now be allowed to call in his lawyer, and the latter is to be granted free access to his client through all the preliminary stages leading up to trial, whereas in previous practice, legal aid was withheld until appearance before the court.

Changes also are contemplated in the organization of the courts themselves. These are, in theory, presided over by professional judges whose authority, however, is circumscribed by the presence of one or two so-called lay judges—usually party or trade union officials mostly prejudiced in political cases in favour of the authorities.

Despite opposition from Yugoslav jurists, the new law will preserve the role of the lay judge — as a safeguard, it is said, against "judicial despotism." To some extent, however, the lay judge's influence will be reduced by conferring on the presiding judge a greater degree of independence, with power to adjudicate alone in certain cases and guarantees against his removal except on grounds of malfeasance in office, old age, or prolonged ill-health.

BETTER JUDGES

At the same time, higher standards will be required of professional judges. They will have to pass a special examin... tion after two years' prac... as fully qualified lawyers b... fore nomination to the ben... is permissible.

To some extent—particul... ly in Belgrade and the mo... advanced cities—reforms e... visaged by the draft law ... ready have been introduc... into court practice.

Judges in political cases d... ing the past year have be... less partisan and more ju... cial. The power of the pu... prosecutor, hitherto the dre... dominant figure in the cou... has been curbed. Defense la... yers are no longer passive o... lookers intimidated by ... prosecutor and his indictme... waiting only to plead ... tiously in mitigation for ... lighter sentence, but now pl... a lively role in contesting ... prosecution's case.

POLITICAL TRIALS

Political trials have beco... a rarity this year. Newspap... headlines no longer proc... a man "traitor," "enemy of t... people," or other such phra... or assume his guilt before it ... established through the ... processes of law. There are ... encouraging signs in the mo... moderate conduct and atm... phere of the courts generally ... that these courts would ... "Borba," the official Commu... nist party newspaper recen... claimed, become "the be... state organs for enforc... law."

The great difficulty remai... as inquiry in this and ot... aspects of Yugoslav life ... often show, of securing obse... vance of these wiser polic... in the backward, provinci... areas where local leaders s... jealously resist the new id... freedom, legality, and ... special privilege for local ... ficials.

FACTS FROM SLEEP LABORATORY

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

a "morning person" (early to bed, early to rise) or an "evening person" (late to rise, late to say good-night) take your temperature every few hours for several days to find when you reach your daytime-peak. If possible, arrange your schedule to fit this pattern and you'll get the most out of your sleeping and waking hours.

For many people it's a dull life when routine is never broken—probably more monotonous than many would care to endure—but it is important to establish regularity in our lives if we would make the most of shut-eye time as well as performance during waking hours. This is particularly so for persons engaged in intellectual pursuits. It's worth the effort, too, to train children in regular habits—worth while for later life and best accomplished when training begins early.

Experimental Studies

The extent to which regularity affects day-time efficiency and night time restfulness is, again, an individual matter. In Dr. Kleitman's experiments, 36 subjects were studied for an average of 179 nights a subject.

Dr. Kleitman went on to study modifications of the subjects' sleep pattern by a variety of external and internal conditions. These included environmental conditions not under the control of the individual, day-time and evening activities (entirely or partly under his control), feeling moods, attitudes, state of health, (partly dependent upon the individual's actions, but not under his control), and imposed or prescribed conditions (in which the subject ate or drank certain substances). After careful analysis of these studies it was reported that "none of the foregoing influences on the several sleep characteristics affected all subjects in the same way, or a particular subject to the same extent on different nights."

For experimental studies Dr. Kleitman uses university students. Persons with varied backgrounds and characteristics are chosen so they are representative of the whole population. He also uses himself as a subject, once staying awake for five days to study the effects of loss of sleep. With an associate, he once spent a month in Mammoth cave, Kentucky, far underground, to test a 28-hour day. The latter experiment proved that man can adjust to other than the 24-hour cycle, though again individual adjustment varies.

The necessity to pay back lost sleep is another commonly heard fallacy. Subjects who were deprived of sleep for several consecutive nights needed comparatively few extra hours of sleeping to "make-up" for the sleep lost. They were able to, "snap back" quick after being permitted to sleep eight to ten hours, without making up the total number of sleep hours lost.

A Tenseness To Be Avoided

By interrupting subjects' sleep with a clever bell arrangements attached to the bed—the bell becoming louder each time the subjects fail to awaken—Dr. Kleitman measured the soundness of sleep. Contrary to popular opinion, he found that the soundest hours of sleep were not the first two or three, but that heavy and light sleep alternate throughout the night. This does away with the popular theory that the best hours to sleep are those before the midnight. Toward the end of the night sleep is lighter than in the middle, but throughout the sleeping period there is variation.

To get the most out of our sleep hours—and to be sure we sleep during the hours set aside for it—Dr. Kleitman has several general suggestions, though he stresses doing what your own experience shows it best for you.

First, he says, maintain a cycle, getting up and retiring at the same hour each day. Tenseness at bedtime is to be avoided. It's a good idea to sleep alone, numerous checks having shown that people sleep best when there's one to a bed. If you are sleeping poorly, Dr. Kleitman suggests going to bed an hour earlier. If it takes an alarm clock to arouse you, probably you aren't getting enough sleep. On the other hand, if you awaken punctually without the aid of bell ringing, you are probably getting all you need.

Dr. Kleitman has one don't, about which he is very emphatic. No sleeping tablets without a doctor's prescription.

A psychiatrist was interviewing an applicant for the job of secretary. A sweet young thing, she hung eagerly on his words as he explained about the types of patients who came to the office.

"Now for instance," he said, "a patient was in here the other day who thought some little men were following him. I suggested that he open the door a little way, slip through quickly and shut the door, and the little men would not get through but would stay behind."

"And did they?" asked the girl breathlessly.

SHOPPING IN PARIS

(Continued from Page 2, col 1)

to our question.

"Mm," he admitted, at long last.

"Will you show us what you've got?"

●

He sighed. He eased himself from his stool behind the counter, laid down his paper, and led us to the rear of the shop with the measured pace of the man who knows that, if the transaction is not completed today, there is always tomorrow. "There." He indicated a much-handled pile of pink letter-paper. It was certainly not air-weight and it was very soiled.

"Well. . ." we said hesitantly, "it's not *exactly* what we. . ."

His relief was so evident that we looked at the paper again to see what treasure we had missed. He turned and started back to his newspaper.

"But we'll take it," we added hastily.

His face fell. "How much?" he asked, as if he hoped it would not be more than a sheet or two at the most.

"Twenty sheets," we said.

He started, unbelief written on his face. With the air of a man who performs a tragic duty, he counted out the sheets.

We had intended to broach the subject of envelopes, but in his heart-broken state over the loss of twenty sheets of paper (pink) we could see that to part with as many envelopes would break him irretrievably.

"How much?" we asked.

He looked up, puzzled. It was clear that the question had never been presented to him in just that way before. He examined us closely again, let his eyes run swiftly over the piles of paper stacked against the walls, gazed meditatively at the ceiling, and ventured, in the way of preliminary proposition, "Ninety-four francs."

We did not deny it. We committed the crowning breach of etiquette by reaching immediately for our purse. On such an occasion a statement of price deserves the same thoughtful consideration by the customer, the same exploratory period that the shopkeeper devoted to arriving at it. The price which he quotes is at the same time the expression of his judgment on you and his comment on the world in general. It is not to be taken lightly, like the price printed on a roll of pepermints, one and the same for all occasions and people. The customer's answering proposal is his judgment on that judgment, and the final price arrived at by both is a masterpiece of joint thinking, a monument to the democratic spirit.

But we, with our five-and-dime trained economy, pulled out a hundred-franc note without comment. He saw his loophole and seized it. "Pass de monnaie!" he said happily. "No change."

We doubted this, but had to admit that neither, in fact, had we any change. It was clear that he considered the matter closed. He replaced the twenty sheets and pattered back to his stool like a man who had passed unscathed through a great danger. We, who really needed paper, pattered after him.

●

"Couldn't we," we asked (since the six francs in question amounted to something less than two cents) "leave the money here, and then the next time we come in. . ."

"No," he said. "It would spoil the bookkeeping."

He had won. We needed paper and had been unskilful enough to admit it. He had us. We retired, defeated but wiser.

That afternoon we were back, armed with change in every denomination and sober determination in our hearts. We clanged through the door and closed it loudly. The old man did not look up. This time, however, we were not to be beguiled into speaking first. We clasped our hands behind our backs and stood gazing out the window, showing him that our being in his paper store in no way indicated an interest in paper.

Several moments later, a reluctant "Well?" escaped from behind the counter. We chalked up one point for our side.

Well, we said, it looked like a good year for grapes.

Yes, he said, but the wheat crop was bad.

True, he admitted, but on the other hand the orchards had never looked better. From the crops, we moved to the weather from the weather to the government, from the government to the world situation, and in the middle of a heated discussion on the reconstruction of Germany, he asked us if we wanted some paper.

Well, we said, as if the idea had just occurred to us, now that he mentioned it, although we really didn't want any, and would just throw it away when we got it, and had plenty already, and never used paper anyway—we might just look at some. In fact, now that we thought about it, the kind that interested us least of all was letter-paper, and as many as twenty sheets would be pure folly.

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Thus agreed, we found ourselves back at the pile of soiled pink stationery. The sheets he had counted out that morning were easily distinguishable from the rest of the pile because most of their dust had slipped off in the counting, but he repeated the process of counting them, then paused for a moment's reflection.

"Seventy-three francs," he said.

"Fifty," we said.

"Sixty," he said.

We were friends. We understood one another. We discussed gas rationing in France and in less than half an hour were biddig him farewell, paper in hand. Before we left, though, we made a few deprecatory remarks about envelopes, just to lay the groundwork for our next purchase.

WILL A RUSSIAN CHESS TEAM VISIT INDIA?

THE Chess Club of India is again trying to get a few Russian Chess Masters to visit India in the near future. This will lift the morale of chess as a game and accelerated chess activity in this country.

The visit if successfully arranged will be a great fillip for chess and bring nearer the prospects of an All India Chess Championship being held.

The news that Mikhail Botwinnik the world champion with fourteen other players may play in the United States in the American Chess Federation Tournament is indeed a surprise as this will be the first time that Soviet players will take part in an American tournament.

One feels that the attempts of the Chess Club of India to invite Russian players may bear fruit as the Russian masters are — as proved by the above news — willing to visit other countries. Chess critics the world-over consider that the participation by Russians in the International Olympic and Saltsjobaden chess tourneys has brought nearer the possibility of goodwill tours by Russian masters who are easily the most high ranking players in the world.

Vienna Game

Played in a match game in 1945 Kamyshov plays elegantly to create a superb masterpiece.

WHITE: M. Kamyshov
BLACK: V. Panov.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. P-Q3, B-B4; 5. P-B4, P-Q3; 6. Kt-B3 (*1) Kt-KKt5, (*2); 7. Kt-KKt5 (*3), Castles; 8. P-B5, B-B7 ch; 9. K-B1, Kt-K6ch; 10. BxKt, BxB; 11. P-KR4, BxKt; 12. PxB, QxP; 13. R-R5, Q-Kt 6; 14. Kt-Q5, P-KKt3 (*4); 15. R-R3, Q-Kt4; 16. K-B2 (*5), Kt-Q5; 17. P-B3, Kt-K3; 18. Q-R1, Q-Q7ch; 19. K-Kt1, Kt-Kt4 (*6); 20. R-Kt3, K-Kt2; 21. P-B6ch, K-R1; 22. Kt-K3 (*7), P-KR4; 23. R-Q1, Q-K7; 24. P-Q4, KtxP; 25. BxQ, KtxR; 26. Q-R4, KtxBch; 27. K-B1, Kt-B5 (*8); 28. PxP PxP; 29. Q-Kt5, K-R2; 30. QxP, Kt-K3; 31. P-KKt (*9), P-R5; 32. P-Kt5, P-Kt3; 33. Q-K4, R-Q1; 34. QxRPch, K-Kt2; 35. RxRch, KtxR; 36. Kt-Q5 (*10) and Black resigned.

FAMILIAR

(*1) A familiar position in the Kings Gambit declined has been reached.

(*2) An interesting deviation from the usual 6. ....., B-K3 or 6....., B-KKt5.

(*3) Whites aggressive reply has prevented 7. ....., Kt-B7 as White could continue with 8. Q-R5, P-KKt3; 9. Q-R6, KtxR; 10. Q-Kt7, R-B1; 11. BxPch winning.

(*4) Black cannot imitate the centralising manoeuvre as after 14. ....., Kt-Q5; White forces mate by 15. Kt-K7ch, K-R; 16. RxPch, KxR; 17. Q-R5 mate.

QUIET

(*5) A QUIET MOVE OF THE KING IN THE MIDST OF COMPLICATIONS.

(*6) Thereby depriving White of the pleasure of bringing about a problem-like finish; 19....., Kt-B5; 20. Kt-K7ch, K-Kt2; 21. RxPch, K-B3; 22. Q-R4ch, P-Kt4; 23. Kt-Kt8ch, RxKt; 24. RxP mate.

(*7) White plays to win the Queen. Had he played instead 22 Q-R4, Black's defense would be 22 ....., Kt-K3; 23. R-R3, Kt-Kt4.

(*8) Black has saved himself from material loss, but his position is hopeless, as White forcefully demonstrates. He begins by opening a file for his Rook.

BARRIER OF PAWNS

(*9) White threatens to break through the defensive barrier of Pawns.

(*10) There is no defense against White's mating threats. If 36....., Kt-K3; 37. Kt-K7ch, K-B1; 38. Q-R8 mate, and if 36....., Kt-B; 37. Q-R6 followed by Q-Kt7 mate.

Scotch Game

WHITE: A. KOBLENTZ
BLACK: A. LILIENTHAL
MOSCOW 1945

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, B-B4, (*1); 5. Kt-Kt3 (*2), B-Kt3; 6. Kt-B3, P-Q3; 7. B-K2 (*3), Q-R5; 8. Castles, Kt-B3; 9. P-Kt3, Q-R6; 10. K-R1, P-KR4 (*4); 11. B-KKt5, Kt-KKt5; 12. BxKt, PxB; 13. B-R4 (*5), Kt-K4 (*6); 14. Kt-Q2, Kt-B6; 15. KtxKt, PxKt; 16. R-KKt1, P-Kt4; 17. Kt-Q5, Q-K3; 18. QxP (*7), PxB; 19. PxP B-Q2 (*8); 20. Kt-B6 ch., K-Q1; 21. P-B3, B-B3; 22. R-Kt7, RxP; 23. R-Kt8 ch., K-K2; 24. RxR, QxKt (*9); 25. QxQ ch., KxQ; 26. P-B3, RxP; 27. K-Kt2, R-K7 ch., and White resigned.

Comments

(*1) White chooses one of the oldest known openings—possibly with the idea of surprising his opponent, who might not be familiar with its line points.

(*2) But this move which weakens the Kingside, is no improvement on the customary 5 B-K3.

(*3) Somewhat better was 7. Kt-Q5, and if 7....., Q-R5 then 8. Q-B3.

(*4) Black menaces 14....., Kt-KKt5, and if then 12. BxKt, PxB wins as.....QxP mate cannot be stopped.

A LITTLE TRAP

(*5) White breaks the line of communication between Queen and Rook—and also sets a little trap.

(*6) But not the plausible 13...., P-Kt4; as White plays 14. Kt-K2 followed by 15. Kt-Kt1 winning the imprisoned Queen.

(*7) 18. BxP is impossible as Black would mate in two by 18. ....., RxP ch., 19. KxR, Q-R6 mate.

(*8) If Black is permitted to castle, White's present slim chances will disappear completely.

(*9) Forcing White to exchange Queens. If White refuses, say by 25. Q-Kt3, BxP ch., 26. K-Kt1, R-Kt5; 27. QxR, QxP mate.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 40.

BLACK

WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 39 Keymove:—K-B2.

United Action For Food

DR. TSAI, research worker at New Orleans, believes he has proved that world peace is possible. In three and a half months he trained a confirmed rat-killing cat to eat food out of the same dish as a rat!

The cat and the rat were kept in the same cage, but separated by a glass partition. Later the glass partition was replaced by one of wire. Beyond this cage was food, but the door to the cage where the food was could be opened only if the cat and rat co-operated. Two buttons had to be pressed to open this door, one by the cat, the other by the rat. It took 700 trials in the three and a half months before the cat finally learned that it couldn't get to the food unless it co-operated with the rat. From then onwards both would eat peacefully from the same dish.

ENEMIES LIVE AT PEACE

In later tests an extra button had to be pressed by the cat to release the rat, but the cat soon learned that he must get the rat free before the latter could press his button to open the food door.

Dr. Tsai claims that these experiments show that natural enemies can live together peacefully once they realize that co-operation pays. The cat, incidentally, was specially chosen for its ferocity. Before the experiments began, it had a long record of rat-killing. It killed five rats in the laboratory before it learned to co-operate with them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

They Crawled Into A Bat Cave

MYSTERY MAMMALS' HIBERNATING HABITS

TO study the hibernating habits of the mystery mammals of the twilight, Hugh M. Halliday — the famous naturalist-writer explored many bat caves. This article contains his report.

BY HUGH M. HALLIDAY

WE had been hunting for a bat cave and after missing my footing and sliding into a deep sinkhole, I found myself gazing expectantly into an eerie mouth toward some of nature's underground corridors which crisscross through various limestone formations of eastern Ontario's hills.

Far within, surrounded by total darkness, where not even a cat or a night-flying owl could see, you become conscious of lightwinged forms dodging past your face, steering, it is claimed by a kind of natural radar. With flashlight you proceed to look into the crypts and crannies of the fretted limestone walls. In tiny niches there may be a single bat rolled up in his winter sleep, or there may be a dozen or 100, packed together for warmth, squeaking and gibbering as if protesting the intrusion.

Putting out your flashlight, you stand there in the darkness of one of earth's dungeons and give rein to your imagination. Peculiar moaning sounds echo along the winding and branching corridors. You hear running water and you think of the power that, across 1,000,000 years, groined these ancient caverns. There is an ominous rumble; you suspect it is loose rock falling. You reach up to try to grasp something tangible and you put your hand on a large cave spider. Then the tales you were told by the natives of the region come to mind.

We were making camp the night before when an old-timer of the neighbourhood introduced himself. "Bats!" exclaimed he. 'You will find them in that cave by the thousands. They are so thick that, in summer, if we leave the window open when they are flying about, the house gets full of bats."

'Haunted' Cave

Tradition had it the cave was haunted. But this year only one bean was hibernating in the cave; last winter there were three, he told us with serious emphasis. "Rats, too, big fellows," observed our counsellor. Then, as if he had kept the really good news until last, he blurted out, "Snakes, tremendous things, as big around as your head." He recalled going into the cave as a boy with a neighbour's collie dog since he felt more secure with the dog. He would take a large ball of twine, fasten it at the entrance and pay it out as he threaded the various passageways. It was an assurance he would find his way out. But deep in the cave the dog gave a single painful yelp. "That was the last we ever saw of him," he said. "A snake had got him. I got out of there fast!"

Later, when we were trying to confirm the information about the snakes, the size was flatly declared to be an exaggeration. "But I'll have to admit I was chased by one as big around as that teakettle lid," a matron of the neighbourhood declared. "That fellow up on the hill, however, has been letting his imagination run away with him." The tea-kettle lid was five inches across. It would take a very large Ontario snake to measure more than one inch in diameter. But such is local tradition.

Ken Reading, who spends most of his time prospecting the hills and rocks of northern Ontario, and myself, had been cave-hunting in the region north of Kingston. But the largest and most interesting cave we got into, and the one described here, borders on the Ottawa valley. It was not long before we discovered the only possible "serpent" that could have taken the collie dog; it was fast winter, perhaps six feet wide and six feet deep, "snaking" its way through an underground passage. In the total darkness it would have been a simple matter for the dog to have slipped in and been swept down through the cavernous blackness toward the Bonnechere river.

The cave we were in was a complexity of passages which, according to one informant, extended miles in all directions. The considered opinion of another native of the region placed the total length of all the passageways at two and a half miles. This seemed more reasonable, though you never can tell where one of these water-created caves begins and where it ends. A flashlight beam thrown through a narrow crevice in the limestone may light up a large room from which radiate other passageways. The possibilities seem infinite.

There are many hallways through which you can walk in comfort. Most of them branch and branch again, cut by the whims of the water during some ancient period. One passageway, so it is said, extends under the river and is capable of being explored, suggesting that the cave was made by a different water system than now exists. But the water from two of the cave exits is discharged into the present river. Possibly these streams are fed by the same river somewhere upstream.

Stuck In A Cave

This cave was amply supplied with crawlways which, in the famed Mammoth cave of Kentucky, I heard referred to as "fat men's miseries." They are wriggle-through places. Some of them are pretty tight even for a thin person, which R. V. Lindsay, who looks after the animals in Toronto's High Park, discovered.

He is a native of eastern Ontario, in trying to squeeze through into an underground limestone room, he got thoroughly stuck. And to be stuck in a cave is not the most pleasant predicament. He is still unable to explain how he extricated himself.

A small dog had gone through the hole ahead of him; so had a porcupine. The dog and the porcupine had got into an argument and the big armoured rodent, with quills erected, kept backing toward the entrance through which Mr. Lindsay's head protruded. In the dead darkness he could hear the porcupine, with spiny tail lashing about, inching closer and closer, just in the nick of time he squirmed free. Mr. Lindsay, like ourselves, was in quest of bats.

Not much is known about the habits of Ontario bats, and, until recent years, it was not even known where those mystery mammals of the twilight disappeared in cold weather. It was assumed they migrated. Until Dr. Harold B. Hitchcock came from Harvard to the biology faculty of the University of Western Ontario in 1939, no studied work had been done on Canadian bats. Hitchcock started banding bats in the London, Ont., district, to try to discover something about their travels. He captured them wherever he could in attics and old buildings. But no returns came to him from their winter range; none of the bats had reached the farther south.

In Hibernation

Until then, the possibility of caves in Ontario had not been thought about. For two summers Hitchcock, using a bicycle, explored Ontario and Quebec for bat caves. In the area between Kingston and Belleville and the Ottawa valley, he found what he was looking for. And when he went back in late fall, he found thousands of bats in hibernation for the winter.

Hitchcock is now head of the bilogy department of Middlebury college in Vermont, but each year he returns to the bat caves in Ontario, to band more bats and check on those already banded. A resident of the district, who has helped Dr. Hitchcock, told Ken Reading and me that, so far, only one bat from another cave had been found in this big cave. All other bats banded had proved to be permanent residents there. Many of the bats we saw bore Hitchcock's bands.

The cave we were in was entered through a sinkhole 35 or 40 feet deep. Once it was one of the more elevated chambers of the cave, but weather and time caused the roof to collapse. The entrance is screened by white cedars and draped reddish-orange with bittersweet vines. Running back from the mouth are several large passages. One of these splits into sluiceways for two deep, fast-running streams.

To reach the more interesting sections of the cave requires much stooping, crawling, sqeezing, wriggling and a good deal of floundering. Inside the temperature was noticeably milder and soon we reached tube-like passages in which we could stand up and walk with freedom. The cracks and crypts were filled with bats packed in together. All had their heads down. Most were little brown bats. But hanging singly and in pairs around the walls were large brown bats. When disturbed, they emitted cricket-like squeaks. Occasionally one would go fluttering away to disappear down one of the dark tunnels.

In one of the larger rooms a few reddish bats were hung up in pairs. There was a little specimen of a silver tone with globules of water condensed on his coat. Through a crack we could see what appeared to be an extensive room. By supporting ourselves, hands against one wall, feet on an opposite ledge, we worked our way over a racing stream to a big side-tunnel. This split into three tunnels, each of which harboured its quota of hibernating bats, many of them banded. The largest passageway turned sharply twice and then nearly dropped us into another of these underground rivers. The beam from the flashlight showed the bottom as a far-off blurr. In this cave we encountered four kinds of Ontario bats, but there likely were others; we refrained from disturbing them.

Agile As An Acrobat

Bats are said to produce four kinds of sounds: an inaudible buzzing, an oft-repeated signalling sound, a supersonic high-pitched tone emitted both while resting and in flight, but inaudible to human ears; and a slight clicking noise. Though bats have eyes, it is debatable how well they can see.

But it seems certain they possess a natural faculty by which they steer in and out through the darkness of underground passages, guided by the echo of their tiny voices, without as much as ticking a wing. Their reflexes appear to be very acute. As I held one of the soft, furry little carnivores in my hand, a slight squeak made by my lips caused him to jump back as if dodging a missile.

Though bats invariably are seen on the wing, zigzagging through the twilight shadows, they also climb, crawl and scuttle over smooth surfaces with the agility of an acrobat. Though they are often referred to as blind, it is surprising how they can reach out with perfect precision and hook their claws into the slightest crack, and how when flying, they can swing upside-down, allowing their feet to clutch the only suitable spot on a wide wall. Five sixths of their time is spent hanging upside down in the dark.

They appear to be unrewarded with wings and are the only flying mammals known. An average bat in one evening, will consume half its weight in insects, demonstrating that bats are almost wholly beneficial to man's interests. Yet it is peculiar how much folklore surrounds them and the unwarranted prejudice there is against them. In their personal habits they are clean and tidy, constantly grooming their fur.

Occasionally, however, we do find vermin on them, such as ear mites, fleas, ticks and bat bugs, but not many, for bats are smart with both their "hands" and teeth. Batbugs, being often taken for the boarding-house vermin, have given rise to the notion that bats distribute bedbugs. But batbugs are not interested in people. And if a bat gets tangled through an accident, in anybody's hair, its one concern is to get out again.

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POOR LOOKOUT FOR JOEY

Like good King Wenceslas, Joey, the little owl looks out, but, unlike the great-hearted monarch, refuses to come forth in the freezing air of the London Zoo.

He Got Stuck Up In Passageway

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.